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OF THE ASIATIC SOCIET

Rubber Tapper

Photo—Mrs. Stan Harding

THE 'NAMELESS CITIES' OF RUSSIA

(See Page 3)

A Detective Story

The Case Of The Missing Girl

By A. E. Dixon

Professor Noel Wilkins, the well known chemist, was busy trying to make a new explosive which would be lighter but at the same time ten times as powerful as those in use.

If this experiment was a success it meant that each aeroplane could carry more bombs and do about ten times as much damage.

The whole business was naturally very "hush hush", and only the 'Brass Hats' in the War Office knew exactly what the Professor was working at on the lonely Farm somewhere in Devon.

Somehow the news had gone round that the old Professor was a crank and was trying to manufacture a chemical manure for the quick germination of crops.

The only person in the 'know' was the Professor's 19 year old daughter, Mary, a very beautiful wellbuilt intelligent girl, who not only looked after the house and farm but also helped him in the Laboratory. In case anything happened to him he had explained all the various chemical formulae to her and each night she saw that all his secret papers were carefully locked up in a strong safe. For greater security everything was put into 'code' of which only the Professor and his daughter had the key.

It was now nine months since I worked on the "Case of the Walking Stick." Many things had happened during this period, my home had been destroyed twice, the second time my wife was killed as well. I was driven almost out of my mind by this greatest of all losses.

I had been idle for a whole two weeks and was itching to go off on another 'case' when I received a very urgent call from my Chief, Sir Joseph Blake, asking me to see him immediately.

I hurried to Headquarters and was soon shown in to Sir Joseph's room.

After the usual greetings, Sir Joseph said, "Bill, I need your help, Professor Noel Wilkins, who had been working secretly on a new explosive, had just completed his experiments a few days ago. A sample of this explosive was tried out before the Big Wigs and found to be a great success. That very night the Professor was murdered and his papers stolen from his safe. This was not all, evidently the Enemy, (for now there is no doubt that this is the work of Secret Enemy Agents,) were unable to make head or tail of the papers as they are all in a secret code, so they kidnapped the Professor's daughter, Mary, from under the very eyes of the police."

"But, Sir Joseph," I replied, "surely this is a case for Scotland Yard. There is now no longer any need for secrecy".

"Scotland Yard has been on the scene from the very start," said Sir Joseph, "in fact they were supposed to be looking after his safety, they had two of their men working on the farm who had orders to keep all strangers away and call on the local police for help in case of need. These poor chaps were found dead on the same night on which the professor was murdered. I am asking you to help as I know you have ways of working that may prove successful where the police fail Besides there is no time to lose as these papers must be recovered and the girl rescued before they leave the country".

"Are there any clues that may help me?" I asked, "and I would like to speak with the Superintendent in charge of the case."

"I have 'phoned Superintendent James McBain," said Sir Joseph, "and he will be here in a few moments and will tell you all he knows about this case."

When the Superintendent arrived, Sir Joseph introduced us and then left us to talk matters over.

McBain informed me that there were absolutely no clues of any kind. Apart from the usual orders to watch all Railway Stations, Ports and Aerodromes, they had not been able to do anything. The description of the professor's daughter had been broadcast and hundreds of copies of her photograph had been distributed. Saying which he handed me a copy.

I held in my hands the photograph of the most beautiful girl I had ever seen.

Things certainly looked a bit hopeless, but the police were confident that the Enemy could not escape out of the country in any case. I was not so sure about this as really there were ways and means of leaving the country with the girl without any one being any the wiser.

Having obtained all the information about the whereabouts of the farm etc. I asked McBain to inform the local police and any of his men from Scotland Yard who were there to give me all the help I may need and also to inform me about any clues that may turn up.

I then hired a very powerful Super Sports Model Bentley and arming myself with my revolver and a few secret gadgets of my trade, I set off for this Farm in Devon. I eventually arrived at the village near which the Farm was situated in time for a late supper at the local Inn, having broken all road speed limits on the way.

During supper I obtained some very valuable nformation from the old innkeeper. Why the police had not followed this line I really don't know.

He informed me that the professor had not been the only queer person there. There were a couple of gentlemen staying at the 'Castle', which they had rented from Lord X. These people had a very powerful Rolls-Royce car in which they drove about the narrow lanes at great speed like a couple of lunatics. They had brought all their stuff from London and no local people were allowed to enter their grounds.

This was just the kind of information I was hoping to obtain. The innkeeper informed me that the Castle was about a mile away from the Inn due North and on the first turning to the left after crossing the railway lines.

Some time later I retired to my room but not to bed. After making a few preparations I quietly left the Inn and made direct for the Castle. Some sixth sense informed me that I would find Mary within its walls.

I soon came to the Castle which I recognised by the description given me by the innkeeper and I had no difficulty in climbing the garden wall. Once on the grounds I advanced very cautiously although there was plenty of 'cover' as I was on the lookout for hidden alarm signal wires or man traps.

I came across such a wire sooner than I expected and carefully avoided it.

I slowly crept up to the Castle itself and soon found a window through which I entered after a little manipulation with one of my patent gadgets.

This castle was a castle in name only, it was really a fairly big country villa. With the help of my pocket torch I soon went through most of the rooms on the ground floor without meeting any one.

It then dawned on me that if Mary was in the house at all she must be hidden somewhere in the cellars as it was not likely that they would carry her up the stairs where it would be more difficult to keep her a prisoner against her will.

So I looked for and soon found the way leading down to the cellars. The door at the foot of the stairs was slightly open and I could see that there was a light switched on inside. I had on rubber soled shoes and I crept noiselessly up to the door and peeped cautiously inside drawing my revolver at the same time.

What I saw made my blood boil. There were two men in the room with their backs towards me. Mary was there right enough. She was lying on her back on a long wooden bench to which she was securely bound. Her dress had evidently been badly torn during her struggles while being taken prisoner and through the opening a big blue bruise on her lovely white skin was clearly visible. Her feet I noticed were also bare.

One of the men was busy heating an iron bar in a brazier full of live coals. The other man who was standing said, "Now my girl, I have given you every opportunity of telling us the secret of your father's code but you have remained silent, so we are now about to apply hot irons to your feet and we will soon see how much of this you can stand: for the last time I ask you, will you speak?"

The girl made no reply, she was evidently too dazed to speak.

"Gustav, apply the first brand," said the man who was standing to the one beside the brazier.

This was too much for me. I slowly pushed the door open and with my revolver covering the two men shouted, "Hands up! the two of you and be quick or you are likely to get shot."

The two men were so surprised that not only did they put up there hands but their jaws dropped open at the same time.

With my left hand I cut away Mary's bonds and said, "Don't worry any more, Mary, just take a mouthful of this and you will be alright in a few minutes," and I handed her my flask.

Then addressing the two I said, "Now you rats where have you hidden the papers you stole after killing the professor?"

"It is only a small back Note Book and Kurt, the man who did the talking, has got it in his inner pocket." said Mary, "and it is no good to them without the code, and only I know that."

"O. K. Mary," I said, "please get it out of his pocket while I keep him covered, one move Kurt, and you are a dead man."

Mary soon took the Note Book out of his pocket and handed it to me for safe keeping.

Mary then said, "Please let us escape now before the other man named Brown returns, he went off in the car sometime ago and may be back at any moment and perhaps take us unawares."

I had no idea that there was a third man to contend with so I could not waste any more time to have these two secured just then.

I told Mary to go up the stairs and that I would follow her as soon as I had closed the door behind me. Keeping the two covered, I backed to the door and quickly got outside and closed and bolted it.

Mary and I then set out for the Inn. She was still very weak and could hardly walk so I did my best to help her by putting my arm round her waist. We were going too slowly for my liking. To make matters worse the road was all up and down and had many twists and turns in it, as a result of which we could not see very much either ahead or behind us.

We had just about covered half the distance and were about to cross the railway track when the powerful head-lights of a car flashed on us. We were so surprised that we were rooted to the spot.

Three men got out of the car and after switching off the lights came towards us. I did not recognise them till it was too late. I had no time to draw my revolver as two of them fell upon me while the third man seized Mary.

I had an awful time trying to fight two big powerful men at the same time in the dark. Still I managed to get in a few smashing blows, first at one and then at the other at the same time taking some hard knocks in return. This unequal struggle could not go on for long and I was tripped and fell heavily across the railway lines. I could feel the cold iron rail under my legs. The two of them were on top of me.

All of a sudden we heard the whistle of an engine and saw the lights of a train approaching at great speed. I saw what they intended to do, leave me on the track and move away at the last moment. The train was drawing closer and closer every second. I could see it coming out of the corner of my eye. As it came closer I could feel the ground vibrating under me.

Kurt sprang away on to one side, and shouted in alarm, "Leave him, Gustav you fool and move away or you will be killed."

But we two still lay on the track struggling. I was underneath but I had my arms round his waist and would not let go. I was determined to take him with me if he wanted to have me killed.

The train was now almost upon us. Mary screamed! The train was now only a few yards away! I wriggled my body in such a way that I was now lying full length exactly between the lines.

At the last moment I took my arms away and Gustav stood up only to be hurled aside by the engine. He must have been killed instantly.

I felt the rush of air as the whole train passed harmlessly over my body. It took only a few seconds to pass but it felt like hours to me as I was completely dazed and could not move.

Kurt saw that Gustav was quite dead and as I did not move when he kicked me in the ribs, he took it for granted that I was dead also. He and Brown now made a move towards the car with Mary between them. She, poor girl must have also thought I was dead as I did not move.

Making sure I was still all in one piece I felt for my gun and drawing it staggered to my feet slowly. My nerves were in such a state that I could hardly keep on my feet. Levelling my gun I shouted, "Halt, hands up or I fire."

It was too dark and they knew I would not fire as Mary was between them. Mary halted and turned but they ran to the car, which was close by, and getting in made off as I was too weak to stop them in any case. One of the two fired a few shots in my direction as their car moved off which luckily hit neither of us.

Mary then ran to me and throwing her arms round my neck sobbed as if her heart would break. I let her have her cry as I knew it would do her all the good in the world. I did my best to assure her that everything would be alright now.

After a while we made our way to the inn. I gave Mary a hot cup of tea from my thermos and putting out a pair of silk pyjamas told her to change into these and try and get some sleep.

I then rang up the Police Station and told the sleepy voiced Inspector what had occurred and that I wanted them to take charge of the 'Castle' and arrest any one they may find there. And I also told him to see about collecting what was left of Gustav.

I gave the Inspector the description of the two men and the Rolls-Royce and told him to get in touch with Superintendent McBain at Scotland Yard and to put out an urgent call to all stations to stop the car and arrest the occupants.

Having set the ball rolling I went and lay down on the sofa and was soon fast asleep.

The next morning when Mary awoke we had a good breakfast and felt much better.

We then drove out to the farm

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Shown on this map are the locations of the most important new cities and industrial areas.

THE 'NAMELESS CITIES' OF RUSSIA

By E. L. Raymond

Revealed here for the first time by the former chief of U. S. Army's Russian Economic Section is the gigantic construction program which has added 100 brand new cities and vast industrial areas to the Soviet economy since war's end. They are still entirely too new to appear on the maps.

In "United Nations World"

Unknown to the outside world and scarcely publicized even inside the U.S.S.R, is the fact that the Soviet Union has built, or is building, 100 new production centers and mining towns throughout the length and breadth of the nation—from the Ukraine to the Kuriles, from the Arctic to the Pamirs. They bear witness to the huge strides the U.S.S.R. is making toward rebuilding an industrial economy so terribly ravaged by war.

Between 1926 and 1941, the Soviets created 350 new industrial cities. The new five-year program has stepped up that rate enormously. Magnitogorsk, Novosibirsk, Stalinsk and Komsomolsk-on-Amur became household names to the geographers and economists of the world in the 1930s. Now they will have to learn new names of the cities built in the 1940s, like Severouralsk, Temir Tau II, Khram, Rustavi, Mindechaursk, Kuibyshev IV, and others.

These cities are so new they do not yet appear on even the latest published maps of the U.S.S.R. In fact, only a few of the hundred new cities have, as yet, been given any designation at all. The rest are known by the collective name *Bezimyanka*—literally, "Nameless City"—until Soviet planners can dream up new variations of Stalin's and Molotov's names for their enlarged gazeteers. There are already 11 cities named after Stalin, five after Molotov and three for Voroshilov, reflecting their order of importance within the Politburo

No Potemkin Villages

When Catherine the Great made her grand tour of her domains over a century and a half ago, her Prime Minister, Potemkin, sent crews of builders ahead of her to throw up make-believe villages and towns, to impress her with the progress he had made. These new Soviet cities are not Potemkin villages. They are built neither for propaganda, nor to impress travellers. They are built to accommodate huge new factories, hydro-electric plants, railway junctions, mining plants, or to provide dwellings for hundreds of thousands of workers from all over Russia, who have been transplanted to the newly developed or discovered sources of raw material.

At least nine of the new cities are planned along exceptionally elaborate lines to rank with the major industrial cities of the Soviet Union. Six of them are in sufficiently advanced stage of construction to be given names. Three others are still called *Bezimyanki*.

Severouralsk is the biggest and potentially most important of the new cities under construction. Situated in the Ural Mountains north of Magnitogorsk, today Europe's largest steel producing center, Severouralsk is designed to supplement and eventually outstrip its older sister city. It demonstrates Russia's determination to concentrate heavy industries in the Urals where lies the greatest known concentration of mineral resources in the world. Today Severouralsk presents a strange picture to the select few who are permitted to visit its construction sites. It is a conglomeration of wooden huts, housing the workers' families, hastily built around the permanent structures of huge steel plants nearing completion. The city is designed to accommodate 100,000 inhabitants by 1950.

Temir Tau, the second Soviet city by this name, is second only in importance to Severouralsk. It is now being built in the Kazakh Republic, southwest of the important city of Aktyubinsk not far from the Emba River. When completed, Temir Tau will be among the biggest metal producing centers of the region, situated as it is at the hub of a huge wheel whose spokes radiate to the iron mining deposits of the area.

Khram in Georgia, Stalin's home state, is next in importance. Strategically situated in the vicinity of the Black Sea, it will be the headquarters of a great new hydro-electric project providing motive power for several plants to be built later.

Mindechaursk is another strategically located new industry town with a tremendous hydro-electric plant. Situated in Azerbaijan not far from the Iranian frontier, it will supply power to new industries transferred to the region.

The city of Kuibyshev now being built on the banks of the Angara River in Central Asia is the fourth Soviet city to be so named. It will accommodate a whole series of new metal industries and will house the first precision instrument plants in Siberia.

Rustavi is planned as the foremost industrial city in Armenia. Its new plants will utilize the power provided by a unique hydro-electric station exploiting the waters of a volcanic lake thousands of feet above sea level.

Of the three foremost Nameless Cities, one is located in the Nikopol region of the Ukraine, center of manganese production; another near Dnepropetrovsk, to house the first big motor factory in the Ukraine; and the third in Armenia near Lake Sevan, to be headquarters of still another hydro-electric station.

Additional *Bezimyanki* are being built in Finnish Karelia to accommodate new paper plants and a shipyard; in the Pamirs to house various research projects; in the Sverdlovsk district to produce electric tractors, the first to be manufactured in the U.S.S.R.; and many more of smaller significance.

Scientists Plan New Industrial Region

While the Big Nine among the new cities represent localized industrial expansion, the Soviet Union is also creating an entire, vast new industrial region to cover an area of 800,000 square Kilometers, half the size of Alaska. Today virtually devoid of modern industry, this region is expected by 1955 to rank in importance with the large industrial areas of the Soviet Union located in the Donetz Basin in the Ukraine and the Kuznetsk Basin in Siberia.

The new region gains particular significance from the fact that it is designed as the geographical and industrial center of the Soviet Union's atomic energy development. It will include the Russian "Oak Ridge" to be built on the banks of the rapid Angara River, utilizing the waters of a kind of "Angara Valley Authority," just as the Manhattan Project depended on the TVA.

The *Bezimyanka* which will one day become headquarters of this Soviet "TVA" and "Oak Ridge" will be situated northwest of Irkutsk in the Angara bend between Usole and Cheremkhovo. The river, which at this point is exceptionally fast, facilitates the execution of the project. The plants to be built in this particular sector of the region will have either direct or indirect connections with atomic energy production. They will be spread all along the river bank as far north as Bratsk, today still a little provincial town of Central Asia.

The new region with its numerous Nameless Cities of varying sizes extends from Lake Baikal to the Mongolian frontier and the lower regions of the Tunguska river. Its geographical and administrative center is Irkutsk.

The rapid development of this region represents the fruition of Stalin's dream of making Siberia the real heart of the Soviet Union. The movement gained considerable impetus during World War II when whole industries were moved bodily out of the path of the German advance and re-established in Asia. It has now been decided to leave them there for good, while rebuilding the destroyed plants in territories

Strategic considerations are as important as purely economic ones in the development of this new region. Its great distance from actual and potential enemy air bases suggests it as a relatively safe spot in the event of an emergency. Its unexploited wealth in mineral

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The Bombay Historical Society

Record Of Useful Work Of National Importance

From A Correspondent

The Tenth Session of the Indian History Congress which will be held in Bombay on the 26th, 27th and 28th of this month under the auspices of the Bombay Historical Society with co-operation of the University of Bombay is, a reminder that there is an organisation in our midst—an organisation which in spite of many economic difficulties, is silently but surely working for the benefit, not only of its members, but also of scholars at large.

The Bombay Historical Society was established in 1925, to stimulate research in Indian History and the allied subjects; according to Society's prospectus, more particularly of Bombay and Western India. It was Mr. Braz Fernandes, the present Vice-President of the Society, who conceived the idea of giving Bombay a historical society. No sooner was the idea conceived, he set to work with zeal and enthusisam. The first two disciples of Mr. Fernandes were the late Mr. Behramgore Anklesaria, who eventually became the President of the Society, and Mr. Gaurishankar V. Acharya, the late Curator of the Archaeological Section of the Prince of Wales Museum. These three ardent scholars set themselves the task of formulating a set of rules for the guidance of the proposed Society, and were able to induce a circle of scholars in the project; the first meeting was held on 25th April, 1925. Thus the Bombay Historical Society came to be established.

The Society's Journal

The infant Society, however, found itself without funds, without prestige, and with very little social support at the beginning of the great undertaking in which it was necessary to combine all these elements in order to bring about the desired result. It was evident that the new organisation would have to struggle hard for a place in the sun, and to prove its rights to exist.

When the new Society thought of giving the members something in return for their membership fees, that thought was a proposal to publish a Journal. The first number of the Journal was published in March 1925. This was a definite stage in the history of the Society. The Journal is now published twice a year—in March and September. It is edited with scholorly ability, precision and thoroughness, and expounds the ideas which lie behind the institution and awakens interest, enthusiasm and co-operation by publishing members' researches and investigations. Seven volumes have been published so for. Unfortunately, the conditions of war interfered, as it did with similar publications all over the country; the shortage of paper and the high cost of printing, forced the Council of Management to suspend the publication for the time being.

From the first the Society has pursued the policy of inviting to the membership not only those, professionally or otherwise, actively engaged in historical work, but also those whose interest in history or in the advancement of historical research, local, natnonal or general, and to all who believe that correct knowledge of the past is essential to a right understanding of the present, the Society makes a strong appeal. The Society is dedicated to the scientific public, having for its chief purpose the development of the unconquerable human interest in ancient history and archeology in all their branches.

First Historical Congress

In December 1931, the Society held the First Bombay Historical Congress which was opened by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, and was presided over by the late Dewan Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar. In looking over the programme of that Congress published by the Society, we find that more than sixty important papers were read and discussed, and several excursions to historic sites round about Bombay were made. This Historical Congress was the first of its kind ever held in India, and its initiative was entirely due to Mr. Fernandes, who was then the Honorary General Secretary of the Society. It was after this Congress that our scholars became conscious to the necessity of an organisation which would draw scholars and historians together at intervals and discuss important matter on common platform. It must be a great pleasure to Mr. Fernandes to see the History Congress once more held under the auspices of the Society.

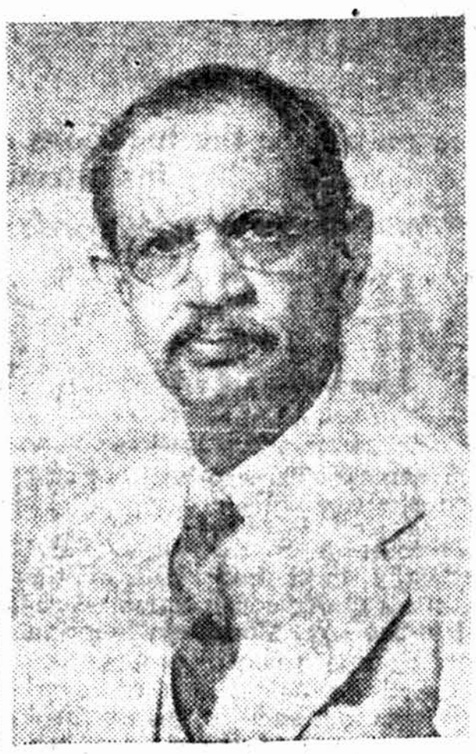
During the crises in which the Society was plunged a few years ago, when a very large number of members resigned their membership, Mr. Fernandes, Mr. Anklesaria and Mr. Acharya—the "three Musketeers", as they were called—managed to steer the bark clear of the difficulties, and with ever expanding ideas infused a new life in the Society. Towards the close of 1938 Mr. Braz Fernandes devised a plan to make the Society more useful to scholars at large. This plan was to publish an annual bibliography of Indian history. He undertook to collate such a bibliography himself, and the first volume was published as a supplement to the Society's Journal. Subsequent volumes have been improved upon and issued as indepen dent publication.

Annual Bibligraphy

The Annual Bibliography of Indian History and Indology is a work of high order, being exhaustive, comprehensive, scholarly and critical, revealing to the world at large the ramifications of the field of Indological literature and philosophy. Books and periodicals published in every language and in every country are taken into account. It embraces, not only India, but also Further India, Indonesia, Adjoining Countries and the Islamic World. It is a huge task that Mr. Fernandes has undertaken, and scholars in this country and abroad must be grateful to him for his indefatigable labour of love. Four volumes of the Annual Bibliography have been published.

The Society suffered heavy deficit for the publication of the Bibliography. Despite the deficit, it has boldly decided to adhere to an active programme and retain the high standard and the regularity of the publication. Its record of continuous work and distinct achievement entitles the Bombay Historical Society to claim wholehearted support for its courageous decision from all quarters interested in the advancement of scholarship in the Province, not excluding the University and the Government of Bombay. The Society ought not to be left to depend for its rapid growing scholarly activities solely on the slender subscriptions of its members. Learned institutions ike the Bombay Historical Society have a right to approach the public and the Government for practical support; the public have a duty to secure them the necessary support.

Mr. Gaurishankar Acharya



Mr. Braz Fernandez, the founder of the Society

Mr. Behramgore Anklesaria

WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

East's redouble was, of course, a psychic, but it required a compound fracture of the defense for South to bring home his contract.

The first break occurred when West, after opening the diamond ace, shifted to a low club. With the dummy in plain sight, it seemed unlikely that vital discards could be obtained by either hand, so West could afford to play a waiting game. His proper second lead was the spade king.

When dummy ducked the club, East played the nine and South won with the queen. He led a spade, winning West's queen with the ace. Next he cashed the diamond king. Then he made a fine deceptive play by leading a low heart away from the ace-jack—a play that couldn't cost anything but actually had startlingly good results.

Because East was a thoughtful player, he assumed that South might have started with: Spade J x x x x Heart queen x x Diamond x x Spade queen J x. With this hand, ducking with the heart king would be fatal. South would win with the queen, then give West his trump trick. West,

North-South vulnerable.
West dealer.

NORTH
♠ A 10 6 4 3
♡ A J 8
◇ K 9
♣ A 8 5

WEST
♠ K Q
♡ Q 9 5
◇ A Q 8 7
♣ K J 4 2

EAST
♠ 9
♡ K 10 7 3 2
◇ 10 6 3 2
♣ 10 9 6

SOUTH
♠ J 8 7 5 2
♡ 6 4
◇ J 5 4
♣ Q 7 3

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1◇	Dbl.	Redbl.	1♠
Pass	3♠	Pass	4♠
Dbl.	All Pass		

presumably, would exit with a heart. Now dummy would play the ace and put East in with the king, forcing him to lead a club. And with the ten in his hand, the jack presumably in South's and the ace-eight in dummy, a club lead by East would make the contract.

So East compounded the fractured defense by rushing in with the heart king and exiting with a heart. Of course, this made matters easy for declarer who threw his losing club on dummy's second heart trick.

I DROP IN ON CHRISTMAS A ROUND THE WORLD

(Continued from Page 5)

lavish decorations of Nature herself.

Off now in a hurry to Australia, where Christmas is so essentially an outdoor celebration, marked by picnics and beach parties. As in South Africa, the weather is so dependable that plans are laid long ahead for spectacular open-air reunions of families, friends, or societies, while on Boxing day there are concentrated the greatest sporting events of the year. No gatherings around the hearth hero, or in South Africa; no playing of drawing-room games; no drinking of warming potions. For in the Antipodes December 25 is the Great Festival of the Sun, where even Nature is at peace herself and pouring out goodwill to those who woo her.

Overflowing Shops

Evening draws on. So fortified by sunshine and good cheer, we set off on the long hop back to Britain. We are tempted to halt for a while at one of the many island paradises of the Pacific, where every prospect pleases and only man is vile—and where even man is seldom vile at Christmas-time. But time speeds us on, far above the revelry of Honolulu; hesitantly hovering over the romance that entices us to drop in on Christmas Island, where Christmas is just an ordinary day owing to its isolation; speedily rushing across the United States where the overflowing shops and bulging stores would fill oversea visitors with pangs of envy were they not so full of goodwill as to congratulate them on their good fortune and their riches; and thus back to Britain, amidst the echoes of old-time carols pealing from church-bells, just in time to join at mdnight in singing the traditional song of goodwill, "Auld Lang Syne."

The tour is over. It has been Christmas all the way, Christmas all the day, Christmas right around the world.

I DROP IN ON CHRISTMAS AROUND THE WORLD

By H. George Franks

A flight of fancy that girdles the earth in one day, written by a globe-trotter and journalist.

The one festival that is univer-sally celebrated, no matter how great the austerity or how anxious the times, is Christmas. No crisis is so great as to swamp Christmas rejoicings; no economic problems ao complicated as to interfere with this world-wide anniversary.

The Christmas message, Goodwill to all men, is one of the few slogans that really mean something, not only in lands recognised as Christian but also in lands wherever Christianity has permeated. And that means to the uttermost corners of the earth.

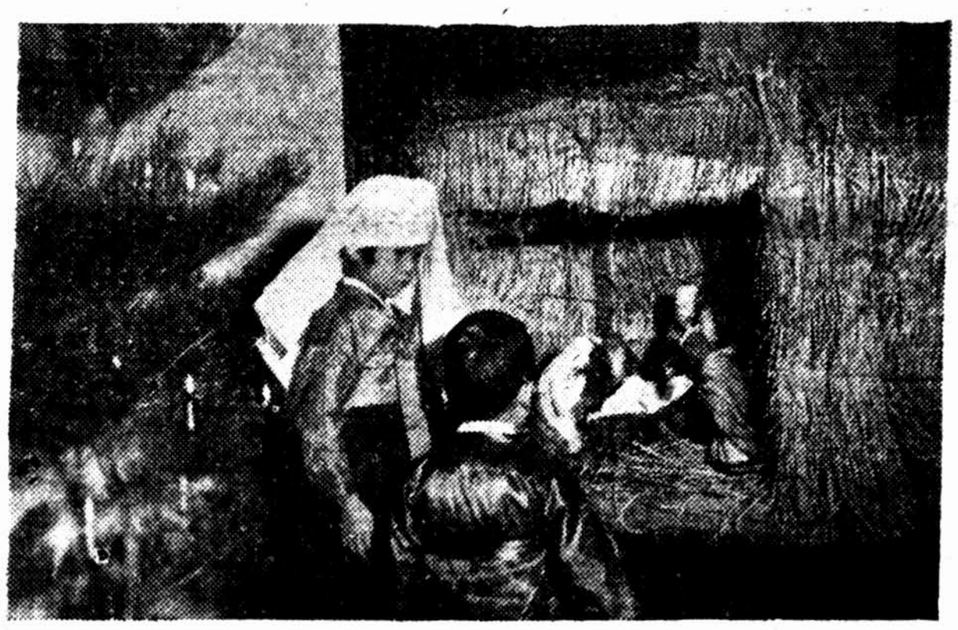
Were you able to make a flying tour around the world in a multi-engined bomber on Christmas Day, you could "celebrate" the day at every place where you touched-down. Suppose we make the journey (on paper—although to judge from the way round-the-world records are now being made it will not be long before such a trip will be possible as a sort of special Christmas tour).

Let us start in Britain, where, despite the dark cloud of austerity and the rumblings of the crisis-storm, there is one thing that will not be exclusively made for export: the Christmas feeling and spirit. Housewives and parents have become experts in adapting and making-do for Christmas; the war years with their shortages, their racketeering in toys and black marketing in drinks and turkeys, have proved strange but stern experiences.

Starting The Tour

So British children will still hang up their stockings in the sure knowledge that Father Christmas will visit them, even though his bag of gifts is labelled "austerity". Parties will still split the cold air with their jollity, even though the side-tables are not loaded with the traditional nuts and crystallised fruits, hot punch and crackers. For in Britain Christmas will always be the festival of the Home, consecrated by family reunions; yet only enlivened this year by home-made decorations, a token plate of mince-pies, and a shop-bought Christmas pudding. But it wil still be Christmas,—a happy prophecy of better times to come.

"JOY TO ALL MANKIND" is the translation of the inscription on the arch of evergreens. The little Korean girl stands in the doorway to receive Christmas guests with Oriental courtesy. Koreans are noted for their love of children, and Christmas is one of the Christian ideas that particularly appeals to them.



"THE FEAST OF ST. CHILD." That is what an English writer once called Christmas. In far away Korea, too, it is the children's own festival. Here, in a country church, two little Koreans are admiring the traditional crib, beside which is a Christmas tree with candles burning.

FATHER CHRISTMAS COMES ABOARD. It's a lucky ship that's in port at Christmas time like this one, to which the Missions to Seamen send Father Christmas with turkeys, puddings, and presents for the crew. He is handing his sack-load over to the ship's cook, while sailormen of different coloured skins look on.

when the shops will be ablaze with those signs of good cheer which, until Britain won her war, had always been regarded as the true accompaniments of Christmas.

In the frosty air of the Christmas dawn, then, we start off on our tour. As we cross the Continent, shortages and austerity seem so marked as almost to curtain off France Germany, and Italy from a view of any form of celebrations. Yet there are a few pathetic signs that in France and Italy, for example, the Christmas spirit still lives. The celebrations, however, take the form of "outside" parties rather than home celebrations, for the restaurants and hotels, at a price, can provide the seasonable fare unobtainable under domestic rationing or private purchasing.

Away off in Holland, of course, the Dutch have already celebrated their St. Nicolas—or early Christmas—at the beginning of December, using typical Dutch ingenuity and optimism to mark what, even through the war years, has always been so typically a family rejoicing and season of present-giving.

Despite India's Sun

So one we fly, across the blue of the Mediterranean, where small groups of those of Christian faith far from their homes are uniting in a mixture of church-going and outdoor parties. In Cairo and along the Suez, in the scattered oases of the Arabian Desert, and on to India, sounds of revelry in the burning sun reach our ears, all preceded or accompanied by the worldwide orgy of present-giving.

We decide to land in the split country of India.

Despite the blazing sun, over a great part of India Christmas can still be made a real festival with all the necessary cold. Fires blaze in the hearths in Pakistan; the blasts of the Punjab blow with increasing coldness around Kipling's Lahore; the Afridis on the North-West Frontier shiver in theri poshteens and crouch together in their foetid caves. But down in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and a score of other cities that have recently burst into the news with anything but a Christmas spirit, we shall find the day being celebrated amidst all the delights of outdoor scenery. Bathing parties, riding sorties, and motoring trips to beauty spots form the chief items on the day's programmes; and although in some cases the roast turkey might be lacking, there will always be a Christmas pudding in some form or other, even though a branch of cactus must take the place of the holly or mistletoe as a colourful decoration. And despite prohibition in some of the provinces, we shall just about manage to get a nip of something to cheer us on our way farther East.

Troubled Land Will Find Peace

Another rush through scintillating space and we come to a brief halt in Burma, which provides a luscious though rich dish of roast duck as a Christmas offering, garnished with mangosteens or pawpaws; for the Burmese, typical orientals, have always thought the Christmas idea of giving presents (and receiving backsheesh in return) an excellent one.

Next stop will be the Dutch East Indies where the Christmas idea has been so strongly implanted by the Dutch that even this troubled land will, for the brief space of this Christmas Day, find a peace and "cease-fire" which no resolution of UNO could ever produce. Generosity in the form of fruits, spices, and liquor again shows how the spirit of giving is predominant in this festival, made all the more colourful by the Indonesians' gay dresses and the

(Continued On Page 4)

Read Aloud—And Like It!

There's An Old Art And New Thrill In Reading For The Listener

BY RICHARD PARSONS

Reading aloud is a charming custom that began long before broadcasting **and it is now having** something **of a revival**

This is how Mr Charles Dickens, duly announced by poster and pamphlet, would entertain parties of visitors. People of our grandmama's era flocked to the "Penny Readings" held by novelists just as we queue for the latest film hit.

Thousands waited to hear from the author's own lips exactly how the heroine would be rescued, how the hero would triumph, or with equal interest to hear how that comic Mr. Pickwick fell into a further amusing escapade

Reading aloud in other countries where education has been for the few brought to a fine art by the Chinese, Arabic and Indian story-tellers. Most of the ancient tale of dragons, fairies and demons, the sagas of Beowulf and the Vinkings, the legends of lost lands. of folk tales, and even patomimes have come down to us in the first place from tales told and retold

Radio Revival

Today the radio brings the modern story-teller to every home. Authors relate the short stories they have written — the most famous of whom was the mysterious A. J. Alan whose opening "Good evening, everyone" made more people really listen than any other broadcast feature.

Actors and actresses read serials prepared from novels over the air with great effect. Recently Miss Olive Gregg of the B.B.C. Repertory Company brought the book "National Velvet" by Enid Bagnold to life with excellent effect in the Woman's Hour Programme

Clearly, people enjoy being read to. But have you ever tried reading aloud to one person or a group?

It is not so difficult as you may imagine. Moreover, you will find as much entertainment and fresh interest in it as your listeners. The first step is to read the story, novel or play yourself so that you know beforehand just what happens.

Then go through it again, getting a grip on all the characters and the way the author indicates their speech. Read aloud to yourself those pieces of dialogue where the author makes Lady Mabel speak in a refrained voice. Let yourself go on the common Cockney dialect or the broad Yorkshire idiom.

Alter your voice for each character. Make it deeper for the male, raise it to a light tone for the feminine roles and for any children—unless you can really imitate childish trebles without cracking.

Varying Tones

Once you have been through a book like this, reading aloud in patches here and there. the whole thing comes alive in an astonishing manner. Instead of being merely names and descriptions, the people of the novel actually do become people. You find they are far more interesting than when you read through the story the first time in the usual 'skip two words in three' style.

Putting in the descriptive passages needs a tone of voice varying for; the different types of dialogue. By using a fairly level tone for descriptive matter, heightening it for action—depending on the speed of the action; whether someone walking or cars rushing madly towards a cliff edge—and altering the tone for every character who enters the story, you will find a thrill and interest in the once—plain tale that is on a par with producing your own movie or stage show.

Knowing the story before you read it aloud to someone else, you can aid the author by deliberately playing down a dull passage, then raising the voice for the exciting piece that follows

That is not so difficult as it seems, for if the story is well written it will contain those ups and downs in the words and action. What you call the plot. Chapters open with a bite of interest, slow down to chew over the problem, then speed up with succeeding climaxes towards the end. And the complete book will follow a similar pattern with up and down chapters until the final one where the end comes with the greatest climax of all.

Severest Critics—Children!

Having read the story aloud to yourself, try it on a bunch of the severest critics—children. Read them a suitable tale, it need not be a fairy story—they love the thrills and spills of adventure stuff—and if you can hold their interest for ten to twenty minutes, then indeed you have reading aloud properly in hand. Then you progress to one or two friends, then a small group and, before long, it is likely you will be in demand as a real source of entertainment.

When you are sure of yourself and know your audience, try springing a fast one on them read them a chapter of a serious novel with odd emphasis so that the whole thing becomes humorous solely on the variations of your voice. Read them a chapter from a geometry textbook with the pauses and quickenings suitable for a thriller. It is surprising what fun can be extracted from playing about with the voice and fooling with the words.

In fact, there is no limit to reading aloud. You can read a play, taking all the parts yourself with your increasing command of tones to that to the audience it is just as good as going to see the play performed.

And all this costs nothing, except the first effort to read aloud. And your listeners will like it.

The 'Nameless Cities' Of Russia

(Continued From Page 3

resources enhances its economic significance.

The development of the region is planned along strictly scientific lines. A conference of top Soviet scientists and economists was called to Irkutsk in early August to survey the region's potentialities and to draft the blueprints for the work to begin at once. Under the chairmanship of Academician Shovikov, such prominent scientists as Bardin, Obruchev, Vinker and Florentsev participated in the conference to report their preliminary findings.

The presence of Bardin and Obruchev must be regarded as particularly significant. Bardin was the chief builder of the great steel industries in the Kuznetsk Basin, while Obruchev is known as one of the world's foremost geologists. His report emphasized the mineral resources of the nearby Eastern Sayan mountain range and the potentialities of areas along the Lena and Bodaibo Rivers.

Even more immediate importance is attributed to the reports of Academician Grigorev and Professor Kolosovsky. They outlined the project which will make the region the largest producer of hydro-electric power in the Soviet Union.

Aside from its significance as a site of atomic energy plants the "Irkutsk Basin" is also important as the center of the Soviet Union's synthetic oil production. With German synthetic oil production completely eliminated, and American synthetic production in its earliest stages, Russia is probably the leader in this field. Irkutsk was chosen as the site of this industry because of the presence of considerable bituminous coal deposits of a type suitable for synthetic oil production. The significance of this new industry is that it will provide fuel for a regon that was long handicapped by its lack. While the Soviet Union has oil deposits in the extreme east and west of Siberia, it has none in the thousands of miles between.

New Progress In Old Cities

However, it is not merely in new cities and undeveloped regions that the Soviet Union strives to restore its wartorn industries and to increase its stature as an industrial power. Old industrial regions are being redeveloped or expanded, and old cities are being enlarged through addition of new manufacturing centers and industries entirely new to the Soviet Union, patterned after American prototypes. Chelyabinsk in the Urals, long known as Russia's foremost tractor building center, now also manufactures heavy road building machinery, such as heavy-weight scrapers propelled by S-80 tractors. Bryansk, completely flattened during the war, now produces the first native-built bulldozers and cement mixers. Production has proceeded so well that the U.S.S.R., which depended on the United States for this equipment before the war, is already exporting it. A first shipment of eight cement mixers went to Rumania.

The heavy machine building plant in remote Alma Ata, near the Sinkiang frontier, has been considerably enlarged and is now reported to be outproducing its mother plant situated in more vulnerable Moscow.

Dneproges, the huge power station in the Dnieper bend, has just received its second and third hydroturbines of 102,000 horsepower each, built in the Kirov Works at Leningrad.

Progress In The Pacific

Even in remotest Sakhalin and the Kuriles, obtained under the Yalta Agreement, Soviet engineers, research scientists and geologists are actively preparing for the industrial and agronomic development of these outposts. Academician Mironov is at the head of a group of scientists operating out of what is called the Sakhalin Scientific Research Base, which also has jurisdiction over the Kurile Islands. His men are prospecting for local minerals, as well as vegetable and marine raw materials, preparatory to drafting plants for the improvement of local agriculture, cattle breeding and the introducton of industries. Industrial equipment is arriving daily from European Russia for pilot plants and additional esearch centers.

New Transport Lines

Similar emphasis is being placed on the development of transport to link together this far-flung industrial empire. According to Major General Sologubov, Deputy Minister of Transport, the length of railways in the U.S.S.R. has been increased by approximately 600 miles since the end of World War II Most of the new lines have both industrial and strategic significance. The newly built Dzhambul-Chulak-Tau railway, for example, allows the tapping of enormous phosphate deposits in Central Asia. This eliminates the necessity of hauling phosphates over thousands of miles from Kirovsk near Murmansk for the Central Asiatic cotton fields.

The new line from Sosva to Alapaevsk through the Trans-Ural forests helps to transport coal from the Bogoslovsky basin in Central Asia and metal from the Nadezhdinsk works in the Urals.

The south Siberian trunk line which will eventually parallel the Trans-Sib all the way from the Volga to Irkutsk is progressing at forced speed. Construction has just started on its Pavlodar-Akmolinsk sector. Preparatory and survey works are in progress on the Kulunda-Barnaul line. Railways are being electrified in the Urals, Siberia and Transcaucasia.

These facts, published for the first time in the United States, are based entirely on original Soviet sources to which few technicians have direct access. While many of these new and nameless cities are still little more than conglomerations of huts around the construction sites of future factories, no one who knows the facts can minimize the mighty surge of industrial progress in the Soviet Union today. Remember that Magnitogorsk, now the largest steel center of Europe, was an empty place on a windy steppe two short decades ago,. It will not take as long to complete Severouralsk, its far bigger offspring to the North.

Living Contemporary Of Giant Dinosaurs

By Thomas R. Henry.

New Haven.—A coal-black, red-eyed, luminous creature like an octopus, carrying a black "umbrella" many times bigger than itself, with two big, brown tail lamps equipped with blue blinkers—a 200,000,000. year-old living fossil, altogether about the queerest creature found in this generation, has just been described for the first time at the Bingham Oceanographic Laboratory here.

It differs so markedly from anything else in the world today that it has been classified as a distinct zoological order—a mollusc vaguely related to both Squid and Octopus but still far removed from either. Its nearest relatives are fossils found in rocks in Germany dating from the time of the Dinosaurs.

Because of its weird appearance it has been appropriately named "vanpyroteuthis Infernalis," the "Vampire Squid Of Hell."

It is a creature of ocean's subabysmal depths, Ranging down to nearly two miles and never ascending to more than half a mile below the surface. Apparently it is found in all the oceans except the arctic and antarctic.

EVER IN DARKNESS

It probably is a fiercely predacious animal. But nothing actually is known of its ways of life. It passes its existence in perpetual darkness. At best, only a barely perceptible green light penetrates the great depths.

Only four or five living specimens ever have been seen. There are about 100 specimens in biological museums of the world. The creature had attracted little attention until the present study being conducted by Miss Grace Pickford of the Bingham laboratory staff.

Like most creatures of the great depths, it is self-luminous. Its body is covered with light-producing organs. Its 10 tentacles are joined by a black membrane so that, when extended, they have the appearance of an umbrella turned inside out. The animal's body—about four inches long—is behind or under this umbrella

Exactly in the center is its hard, powerful, parrot-like beak. At each side of the head are the bright red eyes. Apparently the black umbrella is spread out when the luminous creature approaches its prey, as a means of concealment. Unlike its relatives, it has no means of surrounding itself with a cloud of black, ink-like secretion.

The two tail lights have the general structure of eyes. They may be degenerate eyes. It apparently is able to change the colour of the light from brown to red, to shut it off altogether by means of a single eyelid, or to give it a blue tinge by means of the blinkers with which the organ is equipped

It swims backward by means of a jet-propulsion mechanism, common to this entire group of molluscs. Like the squid, it has 10 tentacles. One of these is retractile, so that it can be used essentially as a hand.

Creatures of this order apparently were quite common inthe seas of the jurassic geological Period, the time of the giant dinosaurs. With this single exception, all became extinct. It presumably survived because of its deep-sea habitat where it escaped from the enemies which may have destroyed the others.

Compared with the existing squid and octopus it is an extremely archaic creature, one of the few survivals of living things in arth over 200,000,000 years.

"Make All-Out Effort To Reform Yourselves"

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO MEOS

Punjab Premier Details Relief Measures

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20, (A.P.I.): Addressing a gathering mainly of the Meos in the village of Jeesarah in Gurgaon Tehsil, Gandhiji remarked that his voice was not so powerful as it once used to be. There was a time when whatever he said was acted upon. If it had the original power, not a single Muslim should have found it necessary to migrate to Pakistan from the Indian Union of a single Hindu or a Sikh to leave his hearth and home in Pakistan and seek asylum in the Indian Union. That had taken place the orgy or murder, arson, loot, abductions, forcible conversions and worse that they had witnessed was in his opinion unmitigated barbarism.

MEOS REPRESENTATION.

Mahatma Gandhi then referred to the representation which was read to him by a representative of the Meos in which had been catalogued their complaints for which they wanted redress. He had placed that letter, Mahatma Gandhi told the audience in the hands of Dr. Gopi Chand, their Prime Minister and he would leave it to him to tell them what he proposed to do in regard to various points set forth in it. All he could say was that if any Government officer had been guilty of misconduct, he was sure, the Government would not hesitate to take suitable action against him. No individual could be allowed to usurp the function of the Government and expect a reshuffle of Government officers at his bidding. He was clear too that no conversion or marriage of a woman to a member of the opposite community could be recognised as valid on the plea of consent or free will. It was abuse of words to talk of free consent when terror reigned.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE.

Mahatma Gandhi concluded by giving a word of advice to the Meos. He had been told, he remarked, that Meos were almost like criminal tribes. If the statement was correct it called for an all out effort on the part to reform themselves. It should not be left to others to do the work of reclamation. He hoped that the Meos would not resent his advice but take it in the spirit in which it was offered. To the Government he would say that even if the allegation regarding the Meos was correct, that was no argument for sending them out to Pakistan. Meos were subjects of the Indian Union and it was its duty to help them to reclaim themselves by providing them with facilities of education and establishing settlements for them to settle in.

PREMIER'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Gopi Chand who also address the gathering said that it was not the policy of the East Punjab Government that a single Muslim should leave his hearth and home and go out of the Indian Union. As a representative and servant of the people he was bound to carry out their collective will. It was his duty to ensure equal protection to all sections and communities in the state. He wanted them to return to their homes and resume their avocations.

As regards providing them with food and clothing, he had already issued orders to the D. C. to make adequate arrangements. He had further instructed the district authorities not to be guided merely by their officers but to act in close cooperation with the representatives of the affected people.

As regards those who wanted to return to Baharatpur and Alwar states from where they had been driven out, Dr. Bhargava said that the matter could only be dealt with through the agency of the central Government.

About the abducted women, he made a fervent appeal to those who told them to return them to their respective guardians and relations. A Committee had been formed to help recover such women and he would ask them to get into touch with it. He reiterated that no conversion would be recognised as valid by his Government.

BURMA'S LUCK!

White Elephant Sighted On Eve Of Independence

RANGOON, Dec. 19 (Reuter). Burmese were hoping to present to their first president, Sawbwa of Yawnghwe, a white elephant, harbinger of national good luck, which was reported today to have seen found in a jungle in the Salween district of lower Burma.

The report added that major Aw Sam P. Thin, Minister of Education and former Karen resistance leader, was organising the hunt to capture the precious animal.

Major Thin, a noted big game hunter is at present in Salween on a visit.

The discovery on the eve of Independence of a white elephant was regarded as an extra-ordinarily good omen for the New Independent Burmese State.

U. S. STOP-GAP PROGRAMME COMPLETED

Senate Approves Compromise Appropriations Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, (Reuter). The United States Congress last night approved the compromise 540,000,000 dollars Appropriations Bill affording 522,000,000 dollars emergency winter relief to Australia, France and Italy and 18,000,000 dollars for China.

The bill was voted in the house by 233 to 2 its adoption also making 340,000,000 dollars available to the American army for military occupation costs in the German Bizonia Japan and Korea.

Shortly after the house vote, the Senate approved the bill by a voice vote.

Thus the entire programme of stopgap relief and immediate occupation costs abroad was completed in an extraordinary night session of Congress

The swift end came after five weeks of thrashing out details and the bill now goes to President Truman for signature.

Before last night's compromise the status of the Bill as the senate had approved it was: 550 million dollars for France Italy and Australia and 18 million dollars for China: and as the House had approved it: 509 million dollars for the tree European countries alone and nothing for China.

The original State Department proposal asked for 597 million dollars for the European nations, and did not mention China.

SOVIET WHALERS CROSS EQUATOR

MOSCOW (Reuter).—The Soviet whaling fleet "Slava" on its way to the Antarctic on a seven months trip via the South Atlantic and the South Polar region has crossed the Equator.

The traditional 'Crossing the Line' ceremony was carried out, experienced sailors ducking the new sailors who were crossing the equator for the first time. Afterwards there was a concert and cinema performance.

Russo-Swedish Trade Agreement

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 19 (Reuter): Sweden will receive 1,50,000 tons of wheat, 50,000 tons of rye, and anthracite asbestos, and other goods from Russia next year under a trade agreement provisionally concluded in Moscow a Swedish Foreign Office spokesman announced here tonight.

Swedish exports to Russia will include ball bearings machinery and wolfram.

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (Reuter): The Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement is expected to be ready for signature early next week, according to informed British sources here today.

Marshall Condemns Soviet Tactics

ACCUSES RUSSIA OF 'OBSTRUCTION, FRUSTRATION AND CARPING CRITICISM'

WASHINGTON, December 20, (Reuter): Mr. George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, declared today that a European peace settlement now appeared impossible until a European recovery programme had succeeded and communists attempts to defeat that programme were suppressed.

Mr. Marshall accused the Soviet Union of "obstruction, frustration and carping criticism" in causing the failure of the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers. "We cannot look forward to a unified Germany at this time," he said. "We must do the best we can in the area where our influence can be felt.

HOSTILITY TO RECOVERY PROGRAMME

In a broadcast to the American people on the London Conference barely 12 hours after his return to the United States Mr. Marshall pointed out that the European war created a political vacuum in Europe and until this vacuum has been filled by the restoration of a healthy European community it does not appear possible that paper agreements can assure lasting peace. Agreements between sovereign states are generally the reflection and not the cause of genuine settlements he added.

Linking Soviet action at the council of Foreign Ministers with its attacks on the Marshall Plan, he said: "It is for this very reason, I think, that we encountered such complete opposition to almost every proposal the Western Powers agreed on.

"The Soviet Union has recognised this situation in its frank declaration of hostility and opposition to the European recovery programme. The success of such a programme would necessarily mean the establisment of a balance in which 16 Western nations, who have bound their hopes and efforts together, would be rehabilitated, strong in forms of Government which guarantee true freedom opportunity to the individual and protection against the terror of Governmental tyranny. The issue is really clear cut and there can be settlement until the coming months demonstrate whether or not the civilisation of Western Europe will prove vigorous enough to rise above the destructive effects of war and restore a healthy society.

"Officials of the Soviet Union and leaders of Communist parties openly predict that this restoration will not take place. We on the other hand are confident in the rehabilitation of Western European civilisation with its freedoms

"Now until the result of this struggle has become clearly apparent there will continue to be very real difficulty to resolve, even on paper, agreed terms for the treaty of peace. The situation must be stabilised.

"The western nations at the very least must be firmly established on the basis of Government and freedoms that will preserve all that has been gained in past centuries by these nations and all that their co-operation promises for the future.

RECONCILIATION IMPOSSIBLE

"It was impossible for me to reconcile his urgent insistence on the necessity for expediting preparation of the German peace treaty with his categories refusal to the appointment of the Commission which three delegations considered to be completely essential.

Mr. Marshall recalled that M. Molotov also found unacceptable the contention that until German political and economic unity was achieved any central government would-be a sham and not a reality".

Mr Marshall described the London conference as "the greatest disappointment' and "a dreary repetition of what has been said and resaid at the Moscow conference'

Recapitulating the London meetings, he said the first 10 days were devoted to "futile and somewhat unreal discussion of the mechanism for preparation of an eventual treaty before the question of whether or not there was to be a united Germany had even been considered"

He stressed M. Molotov's refusal to agree to the establishment of a frontier commission" it finally became clear we could make no progress at this time that there was no apparent will to reach a settlement but only an interest in making more and more speeches intended for another audience'

"Warning that difficulties to be overcome are immense Mr. Marshall added: "No real ground was lost or gained at the London meeting except that the outlines of the problems and obstacles are much clearer".

Roerich's Contribution To World Peace

BOMBAY, Dec. 20. (A.P.I.): "India and the world will not forget his services" says Sir Radhakrishnan in a message on the death last week of the great Russian painter and philosopher, Nicolas Roerich who had made his home in the Kulu valley of the Himalayas.

Nicolas Roerich leaves behind an enormous cultural heritage of paintings and writings but his greatest contribution to world peace is the Roerich pact for the pretection of artistic and cultural institutions which it is hoped India will sign shortly. The pact has already been signed by 21 nations.

The Committee for the Roerich pact in India includes amongst others Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Sir C. V. Raman, Sir Mirza Ismael, Dr. Amarnath Jha and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

I. R. F. A. RECOMMENDS RESEARCH PROGRAMME

Rs 15,00,000 To Be Spent For 1948-49

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19, (A.P.I.): A research programme involving an expenditure of nearly Rs. 15,00,000 for the year 1948-49 has been recommended by the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association which met here recently. This recommendation bill be considered by the governing body of the Association which will meet shortly.

Different efforts of the advisory Committees of the I.R.F.A. on cholera malaria, plague of industrial health and nutrition were considered by the Board.

The report of the Cholera Advisory Committee shows that in the recent widespread cholera epidemic in Egypt large quantities of cholera vaccine prepared by different institutions in many ways were used. This raised the question of deciding an appropriate method to determine the suitability of cholera Vaccine for use The Committee has suggested the need for a controlled field trial which will be of great value and importance to India as well as the world health organisation. The extension of cholera epidemic in the Middle East and Egypt has made it an international question and it is likely to come up before the forthcoming International Congress of the Tropical Medicines to be held in Washington in next year.

RAJEN BABU AND AZAD LEAVE FOR PATNA

NEW DELHI, Dec 20. (U.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister of the Government of India, left this morning in a specially chartered plane for Patna to attend the special Convocation of the Patna University to-day. Dr. Prasad and the Maulana will be receiving Doctorate Degrees (honoris causa) of the University at this Convocation. Maulana Azad will address the University Annual Convocation to-morrow.

Dr. Prasad will leave for his village home in Siradeai in the Chapra District in December 23 and return to Delhi on December 29.

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today but general feeling was better. Tata Steel Defds. which closed at Rs 2017. Yesterday were nominally quoted today at Rs. 2056 and after reacting at Rs. 2035. steadied at Rs. 2050

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

Reports of end of cloth control by the middle of the next month pushed up cotton prices to a new high level. The market opened Rs. 5 above yesterday's closed at Rs. 509 and comfortably moved at Rs. 512 on active buying. At this level there appeared moderate realising and January reacted at Rs. 510/8.

The market finally closed at 2 p.m as under:—

I.C.C. Jan.	510	4	0
I.C.C. March	506	12	0
I.C.C. May	510	8	0
I.C.C. July	516	0	0
I.C.C. Sept.	520	8	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

	Hi	Lo.	Closing.
Jan.	506-1/4	503	504
March	502-1/2	500	500-1/4
May	507	503-1/2	504-1/2
July	514	510-1/2	511-1/4
Sept.	518	514-1/2	515-1/4
Karachi 4F Jan.	56-8-0	56-8-0	55-8-0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1611 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

Indian General Cotton Committee has issued the following Statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India during the month of September:—

(EXCLUDES PAKISTAN).

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 by mills in the Dominion of India excluding Indian States, and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States).
(In bales of 392 lbs. net).

	CONSUMPTION. During September 1947.	During September 1946.
Dominion of India excluding Indian States	201,244	207,819
Indian States	51,855	51,934
Total—India.	253,099	259,753

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

The Bullion Market was quiet today with renewed selling. At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs 169/6 and declined at Rs 169. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 170. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 105 and improved at Rs. 105/10 on scattered buying but later declined at Rs. 104/9 on renewed selling. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 104/10 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 68/2.

Later on quotations were as under.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Gold	104	2	0
Forward Gold	104	6	0
Ready Silver	169	8	0
Forward Silver	168	8	0

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Dec. 20.

Coiryarn Beypore 170/180; Quilandy 185/195; Fibre Garbled 125; Ungarbled 115; Cocoanuts Raw 117/8; Dry 155; Cocoanut Oil 410; Copra Office 287/8; Dilpasand 310; Madrasnottam 325; Pepper Wynaad 745; Country 720; Dry Ginger Chernad 250, Ernad 240; Coffee Robusta 96; Timber Pali 60/63; Junglewood 28/30; Vellapine 46/52; Benteak 55/60; Teak 90/95; Mango Planks 2/8/3/4; Teak 12/18; Rosewood 15.

AMSTERDAM MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19, (U. P. A.): Trading in the Amsterdam market was more active with white Batavia muntok quoted at 340 guilders per 100 kilos for December-January shipment and 350 guilders otherwise. Black Batavia Lampong for December-January shipment quoted at 240 guilders per 100 kilos and 275 guilders otherwise. White Singapore was quoted at 330 guilders per hundred kilos and black Singapore at 235 guilders per hundred kilos, both quoted for December-January.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

The produce market was quiet today with speculative profit-taking. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 148/2 and declined at Rs. 146/2 on general unloading and steadied at Rs. 146/6. Ready Castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 33/8 and February delivery was placed at Rs. 32. Groundnuts Khandesh ready Rs. 33 Bold ready Rs. 32/12. December-January declining Rs. 31/9 and February-March delivery Rs. 31/6. Groundnut Oil December Rs. 18/2, January Rs. 17/15 and February delivery Rs. 18. Linseed was quiet. Read, was quoted Rs 29 and February-March delivery was done at Rs. 29 while Linseed Oil was quoted at Rs. 18/2.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 19.

January	35.57+24
March	35.82+25
March Highest	35.84+27
March Lowest	35.37—20
May	35.52+26
July	34.46+28
October	31.54+29
December	30.87+25
March	30.56+22
May	30.26+22
Middling Spot	36.64+25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 19.

March	35.84+24
May	35.56+28
July	34.42+30
October	31.51+31
December	30.85+30
Middling Spot	35.55+25

MILLS AND TRADE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

COTTON: Following initial quietness, prices reacted on more aggressive weekend liquidation and increased hedges centering principally on near months uncovering of some stoplosses withl trade support indifferent. The selling reflected a combination of factors such as for tax purpose, uncertainties over export prospects, and the usual year-end dullness in the textile and spot markets. The market rallied on scattered mill buying, covering and subsidence of offerings possibly on technical considerations. The C. C. C. reports that pledges to the current loan up to December 12th were 185,000 bales compared 83,000 in the corresponding period last year. Prices continued to advance with trade and mill demands comfortably exceeding the amount of available contracts. Shortcovering increased just before the close, possibly the announcement of the Marshall longrange foreign aid programme calling for exports of 521,000 metric tons of cotton a contributing factor. The session closed steady. Sales are estimated 300,000 bales.

NEW YORK EXCHANGES

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

T. T. New York on:—
London 4.02-3/4 to 4.03-1/8.
London free 4.03-1/8 to 4.03-1/4.
London 3 months 4.00-1/8 to 4.00-3/8
Paris 0.83-15/16.
Paris free 0.83-7/8 to 0.84.
Bombay 30.22
Bombay free 30.23 offered.
Switzerland free 24.65 to 24.70.
Switzerland com. 23.40.
Shanghai open market 72,000 to 74,000.
Shanghai official 12,000.
Argentine official 29.77
Argentine free 24.95 to 25.00.
Sterling pound note selling 2.45 to 2.50.

NEW YORK PEPPER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, (U. P. A.): On the New York market today, black pepper closed unchanged to 100 lower with no sales reported.

In the spot market, a firmer trend developed with sellers raising price ideas one to two cents per pound with current offerings on spot black pepper at 43 cents.

Traders are unable readily to explain the form of reversal although some quarters believed there has been a gradual reduction in the available supply of spot and afloat stocks.

White muntok, although dull, moved up several cents to 56 cents per pound. nominal.

Closings: December, 42 nominal; January, 39 bid; March, 35 bid; May, 34 bid; July, 34 nominal; September-October, 33 nominal.

NEW YORK SILVER UNCHANGED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, (U. P. A.): Handy and Harmon today reported the price of silver unchanged at 74 5/8 cents per fine ounce.

A spokesman for the silver market here says its expected this price will continue to remain constant for the rest of the year although a change may come in January.

WOOL TOPS STEADY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, (U. P. A.): Wool tops closed steady, unchanged to 50 higher. December was quoted 189—190; March, 178.5—178.6; May, 174—174.5, July, 170—170.5; October 168—169, December 165.5—168.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 19, (U. P. A.): Trading in grains on the Chicago Commodity Exchange turned reactionary today on the better Government winter wheat crop prospect and the belief that conditions have improved even more since the report was compiled owing to the recent welcome moisture over the south-west growing areas.

Closing prices included:

WHEAT:	December	3.09 1/2—3.10.
	March	3.04 1/2 bid.
	May	2.96 3/4—2.97.
	July	2.64 3/4—2.65
MAIZE	December	2.61 3/4—2.62.
	May	2.56—2.56 1/4.
	July	2.46—2.46 1/8.
	September	2.31.
RYE:		Untraded.
BARLEY:	December	1.99 nominal.

WINNIPEG GRAINS

WHEAT AND MAIZE		Untraded.
RYE	December	4.03 1/4.
	May	3.83.
	July	3.49 1/4 asked.
	October	2.87.
BARLEY:	December	1.31 5/8.
	May	1.28 3/4—7/8.
	July	1.25 1/4.
	October	1.20 1/2.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Dec. 19.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 137/6 Feb.-March quoted.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.

December 3.00-1/2 to 3.10.
March 3.04-1/4 bid
May 2.96-3/4 to 2.97.
July 2.64-3/4 to 2.65.

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (U. P. A.): Exports and imports of silver bullion during November were very small according to trade returns.

Imports of refined silver totalled 601,129 ounces, all from the United States plus 62,304 unrefined from Switzerland.

Exports during November totalled 597,027 fine ounces refined, of which 499,722 went to British India and 60,297 to Sweden.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 19.

Consols 2-1/2 p c	83
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-3/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	112-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	114
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	119-1/2
National Bank of India	34-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 10037.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Dec. 20 (API.) The following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 20th December, 1947:—

Yesterday's unsettled condition in the southwest Bay have concentrated into a deep depression centred at 08-00 hours. (I.S.T.) within half a degree of lat. 11 degrees north, long, 86 degrees east. It may intensify and more initially north-westwards. Yesterday's western disturbance has moved across Kashmir, and the secondary off the Mekran Coast moved rapidly eastwards as a low pressure area. Rainfall has been local in East Central India, in East Rajputana, Berar, the Bombay Deccan and along the North Madras Coast. A few showers have also occurred in the west United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, the West Central Provinces, Mysore, Malabar and Southeast Madras

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will commence along the Circars and North Coromandel Coasts within the next 36 hours.

Earthquake report:—Three earthquake shocks of slight intensity at their origins with epicentres about 1750, 1720 and 2900 miles away from Poona were recorded by the seismographs in the geteorological office, Poona, at 08-00 hours 23 mts. 10-00 hrs. 13mts, and 22-00 hours. 15mts, (I. S. T.) respectively on Friday 19th Dec.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Dec. 20 (API.)

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches, during past 24 hours, from 1st November 1947, and departure from the normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.) on 20th December 1947:—

Ahmedabad 87 62 0 2.1 plus 1.9 Allahabad 74 50 0 0.5 minus 0.1 Baroda 91 55 0 0— BOMBAY 89 74 0 0 minus 0.5 Calcutta 81 61 0 0.2 minus 0.8 Cawnpore 74 48, 0 0 minus 0.5 Colombo 85 71 0 1.1—7.7 Delhi 74 45 T 0 minus 0.4 Hyderabad (Dn) 80 62 0 1.1 minus 0.2 Jacobabad Nil Jubbulpore 81 55 0 0 minus 0.7 Karachi 77 54-0 0.3 plus 0.1 Lahore Nil Lucknow 73 46 0 0 minus 0.4 Madras 85 72 0.1 2.9 minus 15.3 Mysore 83 65 0.1 1.9 minus 1.2 Nagpur—61 0.1 0.1 — Patna 78 52 0 0 minus 0.5 Peshawar 61 37 0 0.1 minus 0.5 Poona 88 67 0 0.3 minus 0.9 Rajkot 87 57 0 0 minus 0.3 Srinagar 43 29 0 0.9 minus 0.3 Surat 93 61 0 0 minus 0.3

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 22-12-47:—

Local showers are likely in Telungana. Scattered light showers may also occur in the rest of the Hyderabad State and in the Bombay Karnatak, Mawal, Desh, Khandesh and Gujarat.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—

Rainfall will increase in Telungana and decrease in Khandesh.

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PRIVY PURSE FIXED

Rulers To Get 5 To 15 Per Cent Of Revenues To Cover All Expenses

Officials To Be Taken Over By Province

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

Under the States merger scheme which brought 'A', 'B' and 'C' class under the States have merged direct administration of the India Union Government in Orissa and the Central Provinces, rulers will be entitled to receive from revenue of the State annually for his privy purse a sum varying from 5 to 15 per cent of the State's revenue. The percentage varies inversely with the States' revenues, —large revenues, lower percentage.

This amount is intended to cover all the expenses of the ruler and his family, including expenses on account of his personal staff, maintenance of his residences, marriages and other ceremonies and will neither be increased nor reduced for any reason whatsoever. This sum may be drawn by the Raja in four equal instalments in advance at the beginning of each quarter by presenting bills at the State Treasury or at such other treasury as may be specified by the Dominion Government.

The Raja shall be entitled to full ownership, use and enjoyment of all private properties belonging to him on the date of the agreement. If any dispute arises as to whether any item of property is private property of the Raja or State property, it will be referred to such officer with judicial experience as the Dominion Government may nominate and the decision of that officer will be final and binding on both parties.

The Raja, Rani, Rajmata, Yuvraj and Yuvrani will be entitled to all the personal privileges enjoyed by them, whether within or outside the territories or State, immediately before 15th August. The Dominion Governmen t has guaranteed succession acording to law and custom to the Gadi of State and to the Raja's personal rights, privileges dignities and titles.

The agreement comes into force on first January 1948, under which the rulers have ceded to Dominion Government full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction, powers for and in relation to the governance of the States and have agreed to transfer the administration of the State to Dominion Government which after January 1 will be competent to exercise the said powers, authority and jurisdiction in such manner and through such agency as it may think fit.

States Services To Be Merged In Province

(From Our Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, Dec. 20.

This authoritatively understood that the Chhattisgarh States which agreed to join the Central Provinces are being divided into four administrative districts. Rajnandgaon, Khairagarh, Kawardha and Chhuikhadan will be absorbed in the existing Drug district but each will have a Resident Sub-Divisional Officer. Bastir and Kanker will form one district with headquarters at Jagdalpur with the Resident Sub-Divisonal Officer at Baikunth-Sarguja, Korea and Changbhakar will form another district with headquarters at Ambikapur, with Resident Sub-Divisiodnal Officer at Baikunthpur, while Jashpur, Raigarh, Sakti, Saranggarh and Udaipur will constitute one district with headquarters at Raigarh and Resident Sub-Divisional Officer at Dharmajagarh and Jashpur

It is gathered that two new Civil Districts will be created and District Sessions Judges will be stationed at Drug with jurisdiction extending over Bastir and Kanker and at Ambikapnr.

Informed Political circles consider that the Central Provinces Administration will retain in their service all efficient capable and honest officers of the States Administrations retiring only those who are either inefficient, corrupt or too old. Proposals in this regard will, most probably, be finalised at States Dewans Conference due to take place at Jubbulpore on December 24.

The Central Provinces people are confident that the Praja Mandals will rise to the occasion. The Advisory Committee which is being set up will give them ample scope for acquainting the administration with their needs. Till the Provincial constitutions formulated by the Constituent Assembly come into force the Advisory Committee will function.

Rajputana States Influenced By Orisso Example

(From a Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, December 20.

As a sequel to the recent successful merger of certain states with Orissa the project for the formation of a Union of Rajputana States on the lines suggested by the All-India States Peoples' Conference has assumed importance. The possibility of unification of Rajputana States is being revived. Smaller states in Deccan, Gujerat and Kathiawar are also said to be thinking along similar lines.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the Industries Conference. On Pt. Nehru's right can be seen Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Shri Jagjivan Ram and Shri Shanmukham Chetty. Seated on his left are Sardar Baldev Singh and Sri N. Gopalaswamy Aiyangar.

Cochin Temples Thrown Open To Harijans

ERNAKULAM, Dec. 20, (A. P. I.): The Maharajah of Cochin today issued a proclamation declaring all temples in the State open to Harijans with effect from April 13, 1948, which is the Hindu New Year Day.

The Proclamation says that subsidiary shrines and tanks appertinent to the temple are included in the purview of the term temple; the right of worship includes the right to bathe in tanks appertinent to the temple. If the question arises whether a place is a temple or not as defined in the Proclamation, it will be referred to an Executive Authority appointed by the Maharaja subject to the right of the aggrieved party to appeal to a competent civil court against the decision of the Executive Authority. Those guilty of the offence of preventing non-Caste Hindus from exercising any rights conferred by the Proclamation or molest or obstruct any such person in excercise of any such rights, are punishable in the first instance with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100 and in subsequent offence with imprisonment or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both.

The temple situated within the fort area of Tripunithura in Canayanur Taluk is excluded from the purview of the Proclamation.

The Proclamation further says that it is the desire of the Maharaja that the disability imposed by custom or usage on certan classes of Hindus against entry into Hindu temples in the State be removed and, since subsequent to the message of the Maharaja dated 27th Dhanu 1122 M.E. the Government of Madras enacted the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act the Maharaja is satisfied that the time has arrived to adapt religious practices of Hindus to the needs of changing times.

THERE ARE GOATS AND GOATS

But Nirmala Was Different

BOMBAY, Saturday, (I.P.S.): Nirmala, Mahatma Gandhi's world famous goat which had met statesmen of seven nations, died last week in Sewagram, according to a Wardha message received in Bombay. Today she lies buried under a neem tree whose twings Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi had used as a tooth brush every morning. During the seven years of her life, Nirmala had met leading personalities, members of British and Australian delegations and front rank American and British journalists. Great men who came to Sewagram to meet Gandhiji did not miss a chance to fondle her. Those included Louis Fisher. Once, Sir Stafford Cripps sent her a milk bottle as a present. Nirmala's privileged position in Sewagram was due to the fact that she carried with her something Gandhiji felt was indispensable—his daily glass of goat's milk. She had peeped into Working Committee parleys played high jump over the hunched back of Mrs. Gandhi and once evoked the leonine wrath of Pandit Nehru by her bleatings.

3 Knife Attacks In Kurla

BOMBAY, Saturday: Three knife attacks were reported from Kurla area on Saturday, states a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, tonight.

"Four knife attacks were reported from Nagpada area of Bombay city after midnight last night. Two of the attacked proved fatal".

48-Hour Curfew Imposed

BOMBAY, Dec. 20, (API) A press note issued by the Director of Publicity Government of Bombay, says:

A 48-hour curfew starting at 7 A.M. today has been imposed at two places in Kurla.

One of the two places is the residential area known as Khajuri Bhatti and Chuna Bhatti on the South of Chembur Road.

The other curfew area consists of places and areas bounded by, and inclusive of areas to the West of the G.I.P Railway line bounded by New Agra Road (exclusive) from its junction on the South with Old Agra Road upto its junction on the North with Old Agra Road (inclusive) along C.S. Railway track, Pipe Road (inclusive) and Station Road (inclusive).

The curfew at both the places will be lifted between the hours of 9 A.M and 11 A.M. on December 21.

DELHI-MOSCOW AIR LINK

Talks To Be Opened Next Year: Soviet Ambassador's Hopes On Arrival In India

KARACHI, Dec. 20 (A.P.I.): The Russian Ambassador-Dssignate to India, M. Novikov, arrived in Karachi by air on his way to New Delhi, tonight.

Two dakotas flying thirty-four members of the Russian diplomatic staff to New Delhi landed at the Karachi airport tonight. These 'Russian' dakotas had flown to Karachi 'via' Teheran.

The Russian Ambassador-Designate and his diplomatic corps were received at the Karachi airport by Mr. V. Viswanathan, India's Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan, and Mr. A. Hilaly, Chief of Protocol, Pakistan.

M. Novikov in an exclusive interview to the "Associated Press of India" said: "I am very happy to be going to India. This is the first time that I will be visiting India. I am lookin forward to meet His Evcellency Earl Mountbatten, Governor-Gtneral of India, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister.

Asked if Russia and India would be linked by air and whether an agreement had been reached between the two countries, Novikov said that there were possibilities of establishing an air link between Moscow and new Delhi and talks might be held at high level next year.

He added: "During my stay in New Delhi I expect to meet Mrs. Pandit, India's Ambassador to Moscow, before her departure to Moscow from New Delhi next week. I met her at the United Nations meetings at Lake Success las year."

KRISHNA MENON ARRIVES

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, also arrived in Karachi from London by a B.O.A.C. York tonight "en-route" to New Delhi.

He met the Russian Ambassador-Designate and member of his Staff. The meeting was accidental and soon Mr. Krishna menon and M. Novikov were seen engaged in conversation. During his thirty minutes talk with the Russian Ambassador-Designate Mr. Menon, it is learned, made enquiries about India's Ambassador to Moscow and informed M. Novikov about the foreign Ministers' conference recently held in London.

Mr. Menon, who is accompanied by Mr. S. Dutt, Establishment Officer, will continue his air journey to new Delhi early tomorrow morning.

Rain In Chikli Taluka

SURAT, Dec. 20 (API.) Navsari, Gandevi and some villages of Chikli Taluka had considerable rain yesterday.

The rain, it is stated, will slightly affect the jowar crop.

FOLLOW JAWAHAR: DISCARD SOCIALISTS

B.P.C.C. DEPLORES MOVE FOR ONE-DAY STRIKE

Ashok Mehta Says Decision Is "Inevitable Culmination Of Long Series Of Injustices"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The proposed token one-day strike on December 29, sponsored last week by representatives of sixty trade unions of Bombay was today described as "purely political" by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which adopted a resolution calling upon the workers "to keep away from such a strike and prove that they do not support the leadership that exploits workers for their political ends."

THE DEBATE

Mr. P. R. Lele's motion condemning the strike was strongly assailed by the socialist bloc in the Committee, whose spokesman, Mr. Ashok Mehta said that the strike decision was the "inevitable culmination of a long series of injustices".

Mr. Lele declared that the strike was not only ill-advised but dangerous at the present juncture when Government and labour had signed a three-year labour truce. He would not say that the workers had no right to agitate against their present conditions, but more democratic and wiser methods should be resorted to.

PARTING OF WAYS

Addressing himself for the most part to Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. Mr Ashok Mehta asked the "Right Wing" Congressmen to renew their contacts with the masses "and see for yourselves whether this is an economic or political issue". He said that Mr. Patil and his colleagues had "spurned" his hand of co-operation for the last two years. 'You have treated us scornfully all these days. Now go your own path. We will choose ours", he observed, after declaring that "the Congress House is no more the hub of workers' activities it once used to be under the inspiration of Mr. Patil".

Mr. M. Harris supported Mr Mehta in a short speech.

ADVICE TO WORKERS

Mr. S. K. Patil agreed with Mr. Mehta that the adjudication machinery had certain drawbacks one of which was that it took a long time to decide on the issues placed before it.

But if the Socialist Party was against decontrol and wanted to exploit public opinion among certain sections of the people for its own political ends, he would oppose them tooth and nail.

The B.P.C.C. had always championed the cause of workers and peasants and not all the fiery words of Mr. Ashok Mehta could hide the fact that the Committee had taken and was taking sincere steps to ameliorate the lot of workers. A national Government was in power but the Socialists, he said, were behaving as if an alien bureaucracy was still in the saddle at Delhi. Only a couple of days back in New Delhi outstanding labour leaders had arrived at an understanding with the Government of India to preserve peace on the industrial front for a period of three years.

In the light of this he called upon Bombay workers not to listen to the Socialist Party's advice but "follow Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had sacrificed his best for the workers' cause".

The resolution was put to vote and carried, with 14 for and 5 against.

The following is the text of the resolution passed by the B.P.C.C.:

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

"The B.P.C.C. deeply deplores the decision taken on Friday, 19th December 1947, by representatives of sixty Trade Unions to persist in organising a token one-day strike on December 29 inspite of the advice of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru than whom India has no greater friend of workers and peasants. This srike is not for redressing any economic grievance of any set of workers or of workers in general and is absolutely inopportune in the face of the decision unanimously taken in Delhi for a three-year Industrial truce.

After that decision and in view of Pandit Jawaharlal's emphatic advice, it was expected that the idea of the token strike would be given up in the best interests both of the workers and of the country. When a section of labour leaders precipatate a token strike instead of waiting for a reasonable period after that decision to see whether adjudication machinery was going to be improved in favour of workers, the inference is irresistible that the strike is purely political.

The B.P.C.C. stands for securing a fair deal for workers and will stand by them in their efforts to make the adjudication machinery prompter and more sympathetic. But such efforts will not be helped by political strikes. If at all, they will retard the process of improvement. With a National Government ruling the country a political strike must be condemned.

The B.P.C.C. earnestly calls upon the workers of Bombay to keep away from such a strike and prove that they do not support the leadership that exploits workers for their political ends".

Bengal Border Dispute

CALCUTTA, December 20 (API): In connection with the controversy that has arisen between the Governments of East and West Bengal on jurisdiction over the frontier area of Char Sarandaspur on the border of Rajshahi and Murshidabad Districts, it is learnt that the West Bengal Government has sent a communication to the East Bengal Government asking for withdrawal of their armed police force from the area pending settlement by negotiation.

The matter has, meanwhile, been referred to the Government of India by the West Bengal Government.

This dispute, it is held, in official circles in Dacca can be easily settled amicably by the revenue authorities of Eastern Pakistan and West Bengal on the spot, and accordingly the Eastern Pakistan Government have suggested this course to the West Bengal Government. Meanwhile, it is stated steps have been taken to ensure the maintenance of the "status quo" and in particular, the avoidance of any breach of peace in the locality.

WORK AND WAGES IN COTTON TEXTILE MILLS

Tripartite Industrial Committee To Discuss Problems on January 12

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20. (A.P.I.): The first meeting of the Tripartite Industrial Committee on Cotton Textiles will be held in New Delhi on January 12, 1948.

It will discuss 'inter alia" the following subjects relating to the textile industry: "(1) The standardisation of wages and rationalisation of the structure of dearness allowance;

(2) Measures to increase production;

(3) Training of workers with a view to improving their efficiency and

(4) Provision for old age through provident funds and insurance scheme.

The Committee, which is modelled on the I. L. O. Industrial Committees will have thirteen representatives each of Governments, employers and workers.

On the Government group there will be three representatives for the Government of India and one each for the Provincial Governments of Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal and the State Governments of Baroda, Indore, Gwalior and Mysore.

On the employers group there will be three representatives for the Millowners' Association, Bombay, two for the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, and one each for All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, Employers Federation of India, Bengal Millowners' Association, Calcutta, Southern India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore Employers Association of North India, Kanpur, the C. P. Millowners' Association, Nagpur, the Indore Millowners' Association and the Federation of Baroda State Mills and Industries.

Workers representatives will be seven for A.-I. T. U. C. and six for I. N. T. U. C.

The Governments of the East Punjab, Assam and Orissa have been invited to send an observer each, Similarly, the Kathiawad Millowners' Association has also been asked to send an adviser.

NO 'EX PARTE' ASSESSMENT

Indo-Pakistan Agreement On Refugee Property And Income-Tax Claims

NEW DELHI Dec. 20 (API): Refugees in India have feared that their income tax assessments in Pakistan might be made 'ex parte' in spite of the fact that they have not received notices issued to them at their old addresses, and in any case it is impossible for them to make arrangements for representing their cases before the income tax authorities under prevailing conditions, states a Press Note.

Apprehensions have also been expressed that their property in Pakistan might be attached and sold at very low prices in satisfaction of the tax demands.

The matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan, and the Government of India are glad to announce that an agreement has been arrived at whereby both Governments have undertaken to ensure that during he current financial year no 'ex parte' assessment will be made against absentee assessees and that property belonging to refugees in either Dominion will not be auctioned in pursuance of the demands of the Income-Tax Department. Instructions to this effect are being issued in both the Dominions.

Swiss Village Destroyed

Sequel To Munition Dump Explosion: 8 Killed

GENEVA, December 20 (Reuter): Eight people were killed in a munition dump explosion at Blaunee Mitolt Station on the Berne-Simplon Railway at midnight, it was officially announced today.

Several people were injured.

The dump was near the mountain village Blaunee Mitolt, near Kandersteg.

Villagers, some of them in their night clothes, fled in panic down the mountain side during the night through deep snow.

Exploded shells and bombs destroyed or damaged every house in the village.

The village railway station was completely destroyed and the station master was killed.

Relief parties were waiting to rush clothes and supplies to the villagers as soon as the line was cleared.

Military forces were called in to clear the railway line of un-exploded projectiles.

SARDAR FOR AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20. (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India is expected to visit Ahmedabad in the third week of January, it is reliably learnt.

Maternity and Child welfare centreat the Kurukshetra Refugee camp, which now accomodates more than 270,000 men, women and children.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Margasirsh Shud 8, 2004
Muslim: Safar 7, 1367
Parsi: Tir 19, 1317
Sunrise 7-07 a.m. Sunset 6-07 p.m.
Hightide 05-12, 18-16, Lowtide 12-23, 23-39

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

Bode: Manijeh, wife of Dadabhoy, Hormusji Bode, mother of Tehmi Vicaji Meher Homji and Homi, sister of Edalji Bhickaji Ghasvala, Advocate and the Late Mrs. Tehmina Burjorji Karani. Funeral from Hodiwalla's Bangli at Doongerwadi at 8 a.m. (I.S.T.) today.

Today's Engagements

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE UNION Twelfth Inter-Collegiate Brabourne Trophy Elocution Competition will be held today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the College Hall, Jogeshwari. The Hon'ble Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, will preside.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Mr. M. C. N. Acharya Secy. "All-India Linguistic Provinces League will speak on the 'Linguistic Provinces and the New Constitution" today at 5 p.m. in the Mahasabha Premises.

BOMBAY MALAYALEE SAMAJAM: Public meeting of the Malayalees will be held at Samaj premises at Parel today at 5 p.m. to consider the question of the unification of the Malayalee organisations in the city. Rev. K A. Ninan and Mr. S. S. Nath will speak.

Y'S MEN'S CLUB: Youth Festival at the Naigaum Welfare Centres, Morbag Road Naigaum today from 6 to 6-30 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil will preside and give away the prizes.

ST. SEBASTIAN GOAN HIGH SCHOOL: Annual Athletic Sports at Cooperage, today at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. N. S. Sen, General Manager, B.B. and C. I. Rly. will preside and Mrs. Sen will distribute the prizes.

"INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO, DABUL.: Inaugural address by Prof. T. Aguiar, on "Youth" today at 11 a.m. Fr. J. Duhr, S. J. presiding.

YOUTHS' ART AND CULTURE CIRCLE: Folk-songs of Gujarat" by Sjt. Madhubhai Patel at 5 p.m. today at Blavatsky Lodge, (1st floor) French Bridge.

RADICAL STUDENTS UNION. Bombay Presidency Radical Students Conference to be held in Bombay on the 22nd and 23rd of this month. Prof. Jyotirmoy Guha-Thakurta of the Dacca University will preside on the occassion. Comrade M. N. Roy will also speak on the 23rd inst.

PROGRAMME: Monday, 22nd inst. at 6-15 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall Tuesday, 23rd inst. at 6-15 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge.

MEEING OF KASHMIRIS: General meeting of the All-India Kashmir Welfare Association 25, Victoria Building, (1st floor) Parsee Bazar Street Fort Bombay, today (Sunday).

ARYA SAMAJ: Public meeting under the auspices of Arya Samaj (Kakadwadi) Bombay and other Institutions today at 4-30 p.m. at Chowpaty to celebrate the death anniversary of late Shree Swami Shradhanand.

FOOD CONDITION OF BOMBAY: A meeting of public workers and interested citizens is convened at Kalbadevi-Galwadi (Dr. Vigas St.) in the compound near Post office at 4 p.m. today to discuss worsening food situation and Rationing system of Bombay. All the workers and those taking keen interest in this problem are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: A meeting of Secondary Teachers in Bombay and Suburbs today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in the Anjuman-I-Islam High School, Boribandar, to discuss the Ghate-Parulekar Report. Sjt. S. K. Patil will preside.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Winter Solstice" today at 5 p.m. at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

REFUGEES FROM SIND: The Sind Hindu Seva Samiti (127 Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort, Post Box No. 459 Bombay, No. 1) has arranged for training in type-writing and short-hand to Sindhi refugees. They are invited to advantage of the facilities with a view to secure early employment. They should please contact the Samity.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL STUDENTS' CONGRESS: Manu Damani, the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Students' Congress, has issued the following:—

Elections of the Delegates to the Students Congress Conference which is to be held in the last week of December are going on in all Schools and Colleges. We hereby inform to all the representatives that a meeting of the Delegates elected to the Conference will be held on the 22nd December 1947, Monday at 6 p.m. at Forbes Hall near Congress House. The meeting of the Subject Committee will be held on 23rd December 1947, at 6 p.m. at the Students Congress Office, 42 Kennedy Bridge. Bombay.

2 RLY. EMPLOYEES ARRESTED

Acceptance Of Illegal Gratification Alleged

For the alleged acceptance of illegal gratification in the sum of Rs. 3000 in order to grant priority for the movement of the goods of a businessman on the G.I.P. lines, Chandravadan Gajanan Pathak, a clerk in the Chief Traffic Manager's Office, V.T., and Devidas Vasudev Kalambi, Sectional Head of the Regional Controller of Priorities Office, were both arrested yesterday by the Anti-Corruption Police of Bombay.

In producing the accused before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, this morning, the police mentioned the following facts.

The A.C.B. were the recipients of many complaints from local merchants that the movement of goods outside Bombay was unnecessarily hampered by certain persons, who would do nothing without a bribe. In the present case, a certain merchant, who had failed to get priority for the movement of 50 waggons of pulses, through routine official channels, was informed by a grain shop keeper at Matunga, that the matter could be arranged through a bribe.

Accused No. 1 who was contacted through a typist in the office, contacted accused No. 2, and after a series of consultations between the two accused, a sum of Rs. 3000 was quoted as the bribe required for the movement of the 50 waggons.

After a meeting of the interested parties in the lounge room at V.T., the party left for the Secretariat, where the papers are alleged to have been put through. When the stipulated Rs. 3000 was handed over to the Matunga shop-keeper, and the typist in the Chief Traffic Manager's office through whom the whole deal had been put through, the first and the second accused had left.

The police signalled at this stage and the two men were put under arrest.

On the statement made by the two arrested men, accused No. 1 and No. 2 were taken in custody.

While Shrikrishna Soman, the grain shop-keeper and L. M. Atre, the typist were released on bail yesterday, the two accused who were produced in the court this morning, were ordered to be enlarged on bails of Rs. 5000 each.

BOMBAY GOVT'S ORDER ON AHMEDABAD DAILY

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18. (API): Mr. Husenkhan J. Babroo, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Inquilab", a Gujarat daily paper here has been served with an order by Bombay Government under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act directing him to abstain for a period of one month from printing and publishing any matter bearing directly or indirectly on the communal situation in any part of India or Pakistan or any Indian state including any news, article, picture or ony statement made by any individual including any statement made by any officer of the Central or Provincial Govt. in India or Pakistan or in any Indian State or on questions concerning relations between India and Pakistan or any Indian State or any matter which tends directly or indirectly to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

C. R. H. SCHOOL ANNUAL GATHERING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The annual gathering of the Chanda Ramji Girls High School was held today in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Mr. Jamnadas Chatarbhuj Shethia presided. There was a very interesting programme of variety entertainment. The president, in his speech, emphasised the need for physical training for girls and appreciated the working of the school.

Ban On 'Sind Observer' Withdrawn

KARACHI, Dec. 20, (U.P.I.): The Sind Government has withdrawn from today the news and headlines Pre-Censorship Order which was served on the "Sind Observer" on November 26 under the Public Safety Ordinance requiring the newspaper to submit before publishing all editorials, leading articles, letters, contributions and news headlines to the District Magistrate for censorship for a period of 2 months.

It may be mentioned that as a protest the "Sind Observer" appeared without editorials, letters, contributions and published news without headlines since November 27.

DR. SHIRODKAR FOR BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee today nominated Dr. R. K. Shirodkar as the Congress candidate for the Bombay Legislative Assembly bye-election to fill in the seat (Bombay City—Byculla Parel—General Urban Constituency) caused by the resignation of Dr. Jivaraj N. Mehta, who is now the Director-General of Indian Medical Services with the Government of India.

Illicit Possession Of Opium

On the charge of being in possession of 29 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 3,915|- Abdul Razak Abdul Gaffur was arrested by Inspector Edwards of the Excise Department, Bombay, and placed before Mr. M. Nasrullah, at the Mazagaon Police Court. It was alleged that the room of the accused was raided by Inspector Edwards and opium valued at Rs. 3,915|- was found. The accused hearing of the raid of his room is alleged to have absconded and was traced at the Play House, Grant Road. The Magistrate bailed the accused in the sum of Rs. 1,500.

SUSPECT IN OPIUM SEIZURE CASE BAILED OUT

On the charge of being in possession of 29 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 3,915 Abdul Razak Abdul Gaffur was arrested by Inspector Edwards of the Excise Department, Bombay and placed before Mr. M. Nasrullah, at the Mazagaon Police Court. It was alleged that the room of the accused was raided by Inspector Edwards and opium valued at Rs. 3,915 was found. The accused, hearing of the raid of his room, absconded and was traced at the Play House, Grant Road. The Magistrate bailed the accused in the sum of Rs. 1,500.

INQUIRY INTO AMALSAD ACCIDENT

BOMBAY, December 20. (A.P.I.): Pandit Parmeshwar Nath Mubayi, Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, will hold an inquiry at Amalsad railway station starting on Monday, December 22, 1947, into the railway accident which occurred at mileage 139/14 (near Amalsad) on December 19, 1947, on Bulsar Surat section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway broad gauge system, states a communique issued here by the Government of India.

Any member of the public having knowledge relating to the accident and matters connected therewith and desiring to give evidence, may do so at Amalsad railway station on the date mentioned above, or write to the Government Inspector at Bombay.

Action Against High Court Judge Contemplated

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, December 20.

The removal of a judge of the Allahabad High Court following serious allegations is said to be engaging the attention of the Government of India, states the "Amrita Bazar Patrika". The paper states that the only hindrance to this so far had been the Government of India Act which required that a judge of the High Court could only be removed by His Majesty the King on being moved to do so by the Judicial Committee The Government of India Act is now being amended and revised. The draft will substitute Federal Court in all places where Privy Council now occurs. With the revised act it is possible the Government of India may set up a tribunal to enquire into allegations made against the judge, but it is more likely he may think it advisable to retire on grounds of health.

BURMA RE-ENTRY CERTIFICATES

The Government of Burma has consented to extend the period for the issue of Burma re-entry Certificates to holders of Departure and Residence Certificates from December 15 to January 15. The permits will be issued upto this date and recipients will be allowed a reasonable opportunity of returning to Burma after that date.

Lightning Strike In City Picture House

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The entire staff of the Metro, the well-known American picture-house in Bombay owned by the world reputed firm of Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer, went on strike this evening following a dispute with the management. The staff—92 in number—includes the publicity directors, operators, engineers, electricians, bar managers, waiters, door-keepers, hamals etc.

The house was, however, on with the show, thanks to the timely assistance of black-legs, mostly drawn from an equally well-known cinema of the city.

Information so far available indicate that on November 30 last the staff was served with a notice informing them that their services would be terminated on January next. A couple of days later, it is stated, they were informed by the management that the staff would be reappointed, but on the condition that thereafter only 14 days' notice would be necessary for either side to terminate the services. Against this arbitrary change in the terms of employment the whole staff rose to a man in protest.

A meeting of the Staff Union was called and negotiations were attempted to settle the dispute in an amicable spirit. Mr. L. Kamern, the Managing Director, it is reported, however refused to discuss the matter with the spokesmen of the Union.

Fuel was added to the fire when a member of the Union was alleged to have victimised by the manager. The workers' mind was now made up and they struck work this evening after serving the manager with an hour's strike notice.

Till mid-night the gates of the cinema were strongly picketed by the strikers. The picketers were peaceful and nothing untoward happened. The picture-house was guarded by the police.

1,80,000 Tons Of Foodgrains Reach City In 12 Days

BOMBAY, December 19.—Arriving at the rate of about 15,000 tons daily, Bombay Port has received nearly 1,80,000 tons of imported foodgrains during the period December 7 to December 18, 1947. These imports, meant for Bombay Province and other deficit areas in India, have been brought by 23 ships from U.S.A., Argentine, Canada, Australia and East Africa.

Scholarship For Study At Dhanbad School Of Mines

A scholarship of the value of Rs. 60 per month will be awarded by the Government of Bombay to the students studying for the Associateship of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. One such scholarship will be awarded each year for four years in the first instance, with effect from the current financial year.

The scholarship will be awarded on merits to the candidates having their domicile in Bombay Province and will be tenable for one year in the first instance. Later it will be continued for the full duration of the course provided the progress and attendance of the scholar is satisfactory.

Applications for the scholarship should be submitted to the Director of Industries through the Principal of the School after securing admission to the Associateship Course in Mining Engineering.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Lady Colville inspected the Girl Guides Rally at the Brabourne Stadium where she was received by Mrs. H. C. Captain, Chief Commissioner for India of Girl Guides.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville lunched with Capt. G. A. French. on board H.M.S. "Norfolk".

His Excellency and Lady Colville attended an "At Home" given by the Deputy High Commissioner for U.K., and Mrs. Kitson, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

SURAT LAWYER FOR PAKWASA'S SEAT

Mr. Randhir Desai a lawyer of Surat will be elected uncontested for the seat in Bombay Legislative Council which fell vacant consequent on the resignation of Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa.

INCREASE YOUR HEIGHT

From 2" to 5" within 3 months by 'NECHRAL SYSTEM'. Full course Rs. 5/-. Ask details.

JAYABHARAT KARYALAYA,
Hindaun City. (B.B.C.I.)

India Beaten By Denmark

International Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On the opening day of the international badminton matches Denmark beat India by two matches to one. The only match that India won was the victory of George Lewis over Tage Madsen in a three set match of which Lewis won the second at the cost of one point. This match was certainly the best of the evening Both players gave of their best in the first set which went to the Dane. The pace and particularly the heat tired out Madsen in the second game. In the decider after Lewis led at 13—4. Madsen made a determined attempt to get even but could add only four points to his score.

The match between Mrs. Ahm and Miss Chinoy proved to be utterly one-sided as the score indicates. The Indian could scarcely do anything right and did not offer any fight.

Although the mixed doubles tie went into the decider, it was not until the early part of the third game that some really grand badminton was witnessed. Both Madsen and Davinder made ample use of their powerful drives. The Dane was faster and more accurate and received exemplary support from his partner.

Considering the rates of admission which are Rs. 5 and Rs. 2/8 for reserved seats and Rs. 1/8 for unreserved seats, the attendance was disappointing.

Denmark beat India by two matches to one.

Mrs. Ahm beat Miss Chinoy 11—3, 11—2; Mrs. Ahm and Madsen beat Miss Suman Deodhar and Davinder Mohan 9—15, 15—12, 15—5 and Madsen lost to Lewis 15—12, 1—15, 8—15.

PROGRAMME FOR SUNDAY

INDIA v/s. MALAYA

5-30 p.m. onwards.

MEN'S SINGLES—INTERNATIONAL

Davinder Mohan (India) v/s. A. S. Samuel (Malaya).

G. Lewis (India v/s. A. S. Durai (Malaya).

MEN'S DOUBLES—INTERNATIONAL

D. G. Mugwe and B. V. Ullal (India) v/s. A. S. Samuel and C. K. Leong (Malaya).

EXHIBITION MATCH

Miss Suman Deodhar and G. P. Shirke v/s. Mrs. T. Ahm and T. Madsen.

MEN'S DOUBLES INTERNATIONAL

S. Bose and M. Guha (India) v/s. C. K. Leong and A. S. Durai (Malaya).

ARMED VOTED "HORSE OF THE YEAR"

Stymie And Assault Get Poor Polls

NEW YORK (Reuter): Despite the fact that he was dethroned by Stymie as the world's leading money-winning thoroughbred, Calumet Farm's golden gelding Armed has been voted 'horse of the year" in the first of two major polls among turf experts.

Of a total of 28 ballots cast by staff members of the Triangle Racing Publications, 25 went to the Calumet champion. Two voted for Assault, last season's choice, while Stymie was named on one ballot.

Last year's poll crowned Armed Chief of the Handicap Division, and he again leads in that category. Armed campaigned from February until November, proving equally at home over all tracks and distances

Television And Boxing

NEW YORK (Reuter): A sharp controversy is arising in some parts of the United States over the television of boxing bouts, many claiming that they are hurting the "gate." Managers of various boxers are demanding that they be given a share of the receipts from television rights in all contests that are televised.

Many smaller clubs have thrown the television cameras out of their arenas, claiming that the boxing fans do not crowd the halls when the programme is being televised. Many prominent boxing men however, say that the idea is a lot of nonsense, and that the only trouble with the boxing game today is lack of good attractions. These men claim that a classy bout will pack the House at any time regardless of whether it is being televised or not.

Bombay Races

Her Majesty Romps Home In Mathradas Goculdas Cup

BUCKLEY SADDLES A TREBLE

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The wonder filly, Her Majesty, scored a comfortable win in today's attraction the Mathradas Goculdas Cup run over seven furlongs. Echoeing ovations were accorded when she triumphantly returned to the unsaddling enclosure led by her proud owner, Mr. A. C. Ardeshir. Top-weighted Birthright set a hot pace and relinquished the lead to the odds on favourite up the distance and then for the remainder of the journey, India's best filly met with little opposition from The Eagle who plodded to the second position 3½ lengths away. Goodwill, the winner's stable companion strode very fast at the end to relegate Birthright to the unremunerative fourth place in the frame. Trainer Buckley was the proudest person around Mahaluxmi having achieved a popular treble through the medium of Bronzewing, Her Majesty and My Pet. The last-named who placed a poor fourth as the rage last time was to-day entrusted to Uttam Singh. This lad was also astride Bronzewing.

In the opening event, a nice coup was worked through Padshah Begum who obtained the best of the start and leading by a street scored by fluent five lengths from Coeur D'or. The heavily supported Come Again could only place poor third.

A close finish was witnessed in the first division of the Malad Plate won by a shorthead by the 9 to 1 chance, Pride d'Antibes. The best backed Bold Bandit was not in the hunt while Golden Pom, Nizamuddin and Royal Blessings placed behind in the order mentioned in close order. The objection raised by Mull Singh, rider of second-placed Golden Pom against the winner was overruled after a brief enquiry by the stewards.

Tomcat, facile winner of the Virar Plate gave jockey Burn his first win in the season.

Odds-on Shah Jahan led all the way from the gate and on emerging into the straight. Sweet Serenade made her challenge and when the pair was fighting the issue, Game Bid moved at terrific speed to snatch the verdict on the post.

As many as 423 tickets were correctly solved on the treble pool event which apiece returned Rs. 244-8-0.

The following are the results:—

Results

THE MALAD PLATE Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PADSHAH BEGUM 8-6 Narayan Singh 1

Y. P. Ghatge and Prince Jaysinh's COEUR D'OR 8-9 Purshotam 2

M/s H. S. and R. S. Mistry's COME AGAIN 8-6 Kheemsingh 3

Mr. S. N. Dossa's ETERNAL HOPE 8-6 Bhoopsingh 4

Not run: Moscow, Yemin-ul-Mulk. Subhadra, Golden Horn.

Won by 5 lengths, Nk., 2 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 4 1-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 19 and Rs. 12.

Winner Trained by E. Mahomed.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's LALAJI 8-10 Shaikh 1

Mr. Kelso's MISS RUTTY 8-6 Poshni 2

Mr. Ahmed Abbas's BRIGHT MAID 8-6 Aurobinda 3

Mr. F. J. Collin's GOLDEN MOON 8-11 Cunningham 4

Not run: Mon Ami.

Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 8 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 2 mins. 16 4-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 85. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 34 and Rs. 38.

Winner Trained by T. Ferguson.

THE KHAR PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. Gardiner's FANTASY 7-11 P. Khade 1

Mrs. W. L. Meier's ST. ETIENNE 8-1 Shaikh 2

Mr. and Mrs. Lakhia's TOSTAR 9-1 Damodar 3

Maharaja of Idar's STALIN 9-4 Boorsingh 4

Not run: Plus Four, Zanzavat, Peace Treaty, Mayfair Lady.

Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 length, S-hd.

Time: 1 min. 18 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 26.

Winner Trained by B. R. Patil.

THE MALAD PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Potia's PRIDE D'ATIBES 8-9 Damodar 1

Mrs. Shalini Jadhav's GOLDEN POM 8-6 Mullsingh 2

Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's NIZAMUDDIN 8-9 Taylor 3

Maharani Seetadevi Gaekwar of Baroda's ROYAL BLESSINGS 8-6 Ganesh 4

Not run: Manipulator, Azad Hind, Blank Cheque, Who's That, Post-to-Post, Plucky Princess.

Won by S-hd., Hd, Hd.

Time: 1 min. 4 1-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 98, Places Rs. 23, Rs. 24 and Rs. 29.

Winner trained by M. Nafa.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Kumar Chiman Singh's BRONZE WING 8-12 Uttamsingh 1

Mr. P. H. Vaswani's GEETA RANI 9-0 Kheemsingh 2

Mr. M. H. Maniar's SALMA 8-2 Russi, M. 3

Mr. Bhogilal H. Patel's PROGRESS 8-9 B. Khalil 4

Not run: Bellemere, Vikram Aditya.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/2 length, 1 1/4 length.

Time: 1 min. 32 1-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27, Places Rs 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Winner trained by Buckley.

THE MATHRADAS GOCULDAS CUP—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. A. C. Ardesir's HER MAJESTY 8-12 Evans 1

Mr. W. D. Fernando's THE EAGLE 8-8 Sawyer 2

Mr. Diamond's GOODWILL 8-1 Jagdish 3

Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's BIRTHRIGHT 9-6 P. Khade 4

Not run: Battalia, Flying Home. Sister Vincent, Irish Right.

Won by 3 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 28 1-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 19, Places Rs. 12, Rs. 16 and Rs. 33.

Winner trained by Buckley.

THE VIRAR PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. J. Wadia's TOMCAT 8-12 Burn 1

Mr. P. H. Vaswani's MORTON DAISY 8-11 West 2

Mr. Osman Chotani's POM POM II 8-10 Virsingh 3

Mr. K. S. Irani's MAH-I-NAU 8-4 Taylor 4

Not run: M. & B., Find Out, Imperator.

Won by 1 1/4, length, 1 length 1 3/4 length.

Time: 1 min. 16 4-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs.. 28, Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE KARACHI PLATE—Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Mr. R. J. Gazdar's GAME BID 8-2 Jones 1

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SHAH JAHAN 8-7 Evans 2

Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's SWEET SERENADE 9-3 Cunningham 3

Sir Shantidas Askuran's NAVVARA 9-0 Uttamsingh 4

Not run: Banshee, Moving Picture. Luminous, Whispering.

Won by S-hd., Hd., 3 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 59 1-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 49, Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13.

Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE KHAR PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's MY PET 8-13 Uttamsingh 1

Mr. F. H. Mehta's PARTHIAN 9-4 Damodar 2

Mr. Osman Chotani's PUT ALL 8-7 N. Singh 3

Sir Sultan Chinoy's MOULIN ROUGE 8-4 P. Khade 4

Not run: Court Dancer, Du Barry. Pound Note, Boswell.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 47, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15.

U. S. TENNIS STAR'S FABULOUS SALARY

Jack Gremer, twice National Amateur Singles Tennis champion of the United States and key man in America's last two Davis Cup matches with Australia, recently entered the professional ranks at an annual salary of dol. 50,000, largest contract over offered a tennis star.

Kramer will play a series of matches with Bobby Riggs, professional champion, on a tour opening in New York, December 26. They are scheduled to engage in 50 to 60 matches in America's principal cities and also in South Africa and South America.—USIS

TOURISTS IN GOOD POSITION

Mankad Dominates Country Batsmen

INDIAN TEAM (First Innings) 143

WESTERN DIST. (Firt Innings) for 7 Wkts. 78

BATHURST, New Southwales, Dec. 20 (Reuter): The Indians were in a good position at the end of the first day in their two-day country match against a Western Districts eleven who had lost seven wickets for 78 in reply to the Tourists total of 143.

The Tourists were sent into bat on a treacherous two-paced pitch but Hazare giving a classic display of sticky wicket batting held the side together by scoring 66 unfinished. He received valuable support from Ranvirsinhji and Rangnekar.

Though the wicket improved, it was still lively when the country side went in. Mankad claiming three wickets for ten runs dominated the batsmen and was at time unplayable.

On a pitch of a variable pace with one end drying and the other saturated, India lost three wickets for 65 runs before lunch. Ranvirsinhji was the most reliable of the early batsmen defending correctly in most difficult conditions for nearly an hour when he was beaten and bowled for 15. He had scored those runs mainly with off-drivers and glances.

Hazare adhered to a policy of keeping his end up and after an hour at the wicket had scored ony 16. Phadkar drove freely for his 17 and Hazare alone defied the attack afterwards being unbeaten for 66 when the innings closed with Lester showing the best bowling figures of five for 28 in 15.2 overs. Tea was taken with the end of India's first innings.

At close of play, Western Districts had scored 78 for the loss of seven wickets.

The country side used the heavy roller and the wicket improved but was still lively at the northern end. Price who opened was missed twice in successive deliveries by Mankad at second slip during Sohoni's third over. In his third over Mankad made three unsuccessful appeals for leg before against Kearney, who was the first wicket down. Country wickets fell rapidly when Mankad and Sarwate came on. Operating on a drying pitch, Mankad puzzled every batsman. The Tourists were in a good position at the close, when the country side had lost seven wickets for 78 runs. The attendance was 3.000 and receipts £300.

Score Board

INDIA (First Innings)

Mankad c Smith b Lester	13
Sarwate b Lester	0
Ranvirsinhji b Jones	15
Hazare not out	66
Phadkar b Lester	17
Raisingh c Price b Lester	0
Sohoni lbw Logue	3
Rangnekar b Jones	18
Nayudu c Lester b Price	0
Amir Elahi b Price	0
Sen c Smith b Lester	3
Extras (Byes 6, Leg Byes 2)	8
Total	143

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jones	13	3	36	2
Lester	15.2	3	28	5
Kearney	1	0	5	0
Logue	10	0	48	1
Price	7	0	18	2

COUNTRY SIDE (First Innings)

C. Price c Nayudu b Sarwate	22
G. Hawken c Phadkar b Mankad	15
C. Kearney l.b.w. Sarwate	6
R. Sitch c Mankad b Amir Elahi	12
R. Heywood b Mankad	1
F. Martin b Mankad	0
F. Smith (not out)	16
R. Wotton l.b.w. Amir Elahi	5
D. Lester (not out)	0
Byes	1
Total (for 7 wkts)	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Phadkar	4	0	16	0
Sohoni	5	0	12	0
Mankad	11	5	10	3
Hazare	3	1	10	0
Sarwate	3	0	17	2
Amir Elahi	3	0	12	2

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 27, 2 for 43, 3 for 43, 4 for 46, 5 for 46, 6 for 68, 7 for 78.

Wavell Hopes

INDIA & PAKISTAN WILL PLAY CRICKET

LONDON, Dec. 19, (A.P.I.): Lord Wavell, former Viceroy of India, said here today that Britain should remain friends with India and Pakistan.

Addressing a literacy luncheon, Lord Wavell declared: "There is every reason why we should and no reason why we should not. We must do our best to understand India in the present crisis."

He said he believed that in time peoples of India and Pakistan would settle down.

The Indian army was a place where Hindu Muslim and Sikh worked together as comrades without any difficulty, Lord Wavell added.

"In the realm of sport, Indians have been able to play together quite irrespective of creed and are still doing so in Australia.

"It is that sort of thing that gives one hope that the present difficulties may end and India may settle down to be, what she deserves to be, free and prosperous, land friendly to this country and part I hope of our Commonwealth."

NEW SOUTH WALES' EXCELLENT START

Vital Morris-Lukeman Partnership

ADELAIDE, December 20 (Reuter): Arthur Morris, the left-hander, and Ernie Lukeman gave New South Wales an excellent start to their Sheffield Shield match against South Australia here today by putting on 115 runs for the opening partnership. At the close of play the State had scored 387 for seven wickets.

Morris gave an attractive exhibition of off-side play, before falling leg before when 81.

Barnes was run out following a complete mix up. He tried to stay and appeared to blame Lukeman, but umpire Scott recalled Lukeman and gave Barnes out.

Keith Miller made a hurrican 40 in half an hour and then Lukeman went for 72.

Later Jack Pettiford and J. Moroney, both hitting with great power, put on 100 in 75 minutes. Pettiford made 65 while Moroney fell five short of his century.

The South Australian attack had little variety owing to the absence of Bruce Dooland, who is suffering from a skin complaint.

New Half-Mile Auto Record

WASHINGTON, (Reuter): Ted Horn, Automobile racing ace, has set a new National speed record of 23 seconds for the Half Mile on a flat dirt track, the contest board of the American Automobile Association announced.

Currently Horn is the holder of 62 track records gained on both one mile and half mile tracks throughout the country, and is in number one position in the 1947 A. A. A. National Championship driver competition.

WELTER-WEIGHT CHAMP

DETROIT, Dec. 19 (Reuter): World Welter-weight campion "Sugar" Ray Robinson retained his title tonight when he scored a technical knockout in the sixth round of a fight scheduled for fifteen rounds against challenger Chuck Taylor from Coalport. Pennyslvania, at Olympia Stadium here.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD MATCH

MELBOURNE, Dec. 20, (Reuter): No play was possible owing to rain today in the Sheffield Shield Match here between Victoria and Queensland. Victoria scored 314 for seven wickets on the first day yesterday.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

Previous Closing	35.82
Today's Opening	35.87
Difference	+5
Today's Closing	35.83
Difference	+1

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	512	8
Cotton Jarila March	508	8
Silver Bullion	166	4
Gold Forward	103	0
Sovereign	67	0

GUJARAT ALL-OUT FOR 158 IN FIRST KNOCK

Gunvant Desai's Lucky Innings: Kathiawar 93 For 4

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20. (A.P.I.): The four-day West Zone Cricket match between Gujarat and Kathiawar in the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy commenced on the Gujarat College ground today before a crowd of 2,500.

Gujarat, batting first had made 92 for 3 wickets at lunch.

Makhuda and Gunvant Desai opened the innings for Gujarat to the bowling of Jayantilal and Purshottam Shah. After twelve minutes' play, Makhuda, facing Purshottam ,was badly beaten by the swing, the ball knocking back his middle stump.

He had scored only four in a total of seven. Alimuddin, who came next, began well, hooking Purshottam to fine leg for four to send up 20 in 25 minutes.

After half an hour's play, the Kathiawar Captain, Shantilal Gandhi, effected a double bowling change, bringing on Nyalchand and Narottam.

Gujarat suffered further reverses losing Alimuddin and Cambatta, their skiper at 39. Alimuddin who was playing aggressive cricket, was playing really well, but in playing back to Narottam, he was unlucky to hit his own wicket He had collected three fours in his total of 19.

Cambatta who came in his place, stepped across to Narottam's next delivery and was out l.b.w. with his bat still in air.

Left-hander Shodhan filled the vacant crease and with a hook late-cut and a drive to mid-on collected 3 fours—all of Narottam—to send up 50 of the innings in 60 minutes.

THREE "LIVES" FOR DESAI

After Shodhan had square-cut Nyalchand for another four, Desai received a life when he lifted Narottam over the bowlers head. But Narottam jumping up, could not reach the ball Desai received two more lives. He late-cut a going-away ball from Narottam but the wicket-keeper Balan, who dived sideways, failed to hold the ball. Immediately after this, Desai in playing forward to Girdhari, a low leg-spinner, who had replaced Nyalchand offered a stumping chance, but Balan, who appaered to be in two minds, was just too late.

The pair remained unbeaten when lunch was taken after one and a half hours' play, with the total 92.

Jayantilal opened the attack after lunch and Shodhan, late cut him for a four to send up the hundred of the innings after in one hour and 50 minutes.

Shodhan opened his shoulders and Girdhari, who continued at the other end, came in for some punishment from him.

Desai's luck continued to hold and with a four due to an overthrow reached his individual half century. In Girdhari's next over he was beaten thrice without losing his wicket. But it was Shodhan who left next He cut a rising ball from Jayantilal to Girdhari at first slip who accepted the chance.

Shodhan, in his bright innings, had made 37 at a critical stage, and added 80 runs to the 4th wicket in partnership with Desai.

HALF SIDE OUT FOR 132

Dinesh Medh, another left-hander who came in next, got off the mark quickly and after collecting 7 runs late cut Girdhari straight in the hands of Shantilal Gandhi at slip and half the side was out for 132 runs.

Chinoo Patel who came in next, after collecting eleven runs, was stumped by Balan off Girdhari.

Walter D'Sousa joined J. Desai's lucky innings came to a close at 155 when he put up a simple catch to Jayantilal at short leg off Girdhari He opened the innings and, aided by three "lives", occupied the crease for two and a half hours and made 68 runs.

Three runs later Deepak Shodhan, the newcomer was bowled middle stump by Nyalchand for 2 runs.

Gujarat were all out at the same total—158. Jasu Patel was first caught by Girdhari a short leg of Nyalchand and Chippa, the last man in, was run out.

Balan and Jayantilal opened the innings for Kathiawar and, with cautious batting against the medium-faced, left-handed attack of the Shodhan brothers—Jyotindra and Deepak—took twenty minutes to score the first ten.

They speeded up the rate of scoring thereafter and the forty of the innings was sent up in 35 minutes, when Balan was out. He tried to square cut a rising ball from Jyotindra Shodhan, the ball flying off the edge of his bat to Nakhuda behind the wicket.

One run later Herpal, the new comer, was run out without breaking his duck. Bhawanishankar filled the vacant crease and tea was taken without any addition to the total.

AFTER TEA

After the tea interval only one run was added to the total of 41, when Jayantilal edged Jasu Patel, who had displaced Deepak Shodhan, to Alimuddin at second slip.

Shantilal Gandhi, the Kathiawar Captain, joined S. Bhawanishankar. The latter soon sent up the 50 of the innings in as many minutes with a lofty hook for four off Jyotindra Shodhan.

Well placed singles and twos made 60 appear in an hour and at 68 Chippa, a left handed medium-slow bowler replaced Jyotindra Shodhan.

Shantilal drove Jasu Patel high to mid on for a four. Bhawanishankar twice hooked Chippa high to leg for fours. With the field still being close-in Shantilal collected another four off Jasu Patel, this time high to square leg, to signal the 80 of the innings.

Bhawanishanker once again hooked Chippa to leg and received a "life" off the next ball, his lofty drive to mid on being dropped by Guncant Desai. He did not, however, enjoy this fortune long, being clean bowled by Chippa off the very next delivery.

His adventurous innings produced 31 valuable runs at a very critical time.

Girdhari, who joined his Captain, survived a difficult over from Chippa and, at the other end, was nearly bowled by Deepak Shodhan who had returned to the attack in place of Jasu Patel.

With a three offs Chippa's next over Shantilal Gandhi caused the 90 of the innings to go up. Two overs later the stumps were drawn for the day with the total at 93, Shantilal batting 18 Girdhari batting 0.

SCORE BOARD

GUJARAT (First Innings)

H. A. Nakuda b Purshottam ..	4
G. G. Desaic Jayantilal b Girdhari	68
Alimuddin hit wicket	19
P. N. Chambatta l.b.w. Narottam	0
J. H. Shodhan c Girdhari b Jayantilal	37
Dinesh Medh c Shantilal Gandhi b Girdhari	7
Walter D'Souza (not out)	3
Chinoo Patel stumped Balan b Girdhari	11
Deepak Shodhan b Nyalchand ..	2
Jasu Patel c Girdhari b Nyalchand	0
V. R. Chippa (run out)	0
Extras	5
Total	158

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/7, 2/39, 3/39 4/119, 5/132, 6/148, 7/155, 8/158, 9/158 10/158.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jayantilal	9	2	32	1
Purshottam	5	2	12	1
Nyalchand	9	3	21	2
Narottam	14	0	58	2
Girdhari	13	4	30	3

KATHIAWAR (First Innings)

Balan c Nakuda b J. Shodhan ..	22
Jayantilal c Alimuddin b Jasu Patel	17
Herpal run out	0
Bhawanishanker b Chippa	31
Shantilal Gandhi batting	18
Girdhari batting	0
Extras	5
Total (for 4 wkts at close of play)	93

(Purshottam Shan, Nyalchand, K. P. Kesari, Narottam and K. S. Vakhat Sinhji to bat)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/40, 2/41, 3/42, 4/86.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. H. Shodhan	11	2	31	1
D. H. Shodhan	8	2	18	0
Jasu Patel	8	0	25	1
U. R. Chippa	6	2	14	1

Ball Kills Goal Keeper

MADRID (Reuter).—Jose Pardo Fernandez, goal-keeper of the San Juan football team of Mieres (Asturias), fell dead after stopping a shot by the outside right of an opposing team in a match played at Mieres. The ball hit Fernandez squarely on the chest and he collapsed and died almost immediately.

Date Of Nehru's Visit To Britain Not Fixed

LONDON, Dec. 20, (Reuter). The office of the High Commissioner for India in London in a statement issued today declared that the Indian Premier, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "has every intention of accepting the long-standing and friendly invitation of the British Government", but added that no date for Pandit Nehru's visit to Britain has yet been fixed.

He could only come "when conditions in India permit Pandite Nehru to leave the country", it was stated.

Reports and rumours about the purposes of the visit were entirely unauthorised, the official statement said.

"The visit is intended primarily to serve as a manifestation of the desire of the Prime Minister of India and his colleagues to maintain relations of cordial friendship with the Prime Minister and Government of the United Kingdom".

BRITAIN'S SHARE REDUCED

Probable Trend Of Individual Allocations In Aid Europe Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, (Reuter): Although President Truman's Marshall Plan message to Congress gives no indication how much United States assistance will be allocated to individual countries, Reuter learned today from well-informed quarters that the original estimates of Britain's share in the first year of operation have now been scaled down from £ 450 million to approximately 15 per cent. Officials have been very reluctant to give any "breakdown" of the overall figure of the United States contribution in terms of assistance to individual countries although they expect that the Congressional Committee to study the plan probably insist on an approximately breakdown.

The reason is that they are anxious to preserve the maximum flexibility in the operation of the plan.

EUROPE LAGS BEHIND

The case as presented by President Truman reflected the growing dissatisfaction in the United States at the alleged failure of European countries to start putting into practice the measures to which they pledged themselves at the Paris Conference.

One State Department memorandum highlighted the importance of prompt implementation of such measures since the recovery programme is initiated and, calling for bold and determined action by European countries, declared risks must be taken by all concerned and not merely by the United States."

The passage of the Marshall Plan through Congress is by no means a certainty, and it can be taken for granted that there will have to be further concessions, and possibly a reduction in the appropriations which will make the proposals even less popular among certain segments of European opinion.

Gradual Food Decontrol In Ceylon

COLOMBO, Dec. 20, (Reuter): The Ceylon Government's food policy was one of gradual relaxation of controls, declared Mr. A. Ratnayake, Minister for Food and Co-operative Undertaking in the House of Representatives today in the course of discussions in the budget. He warned the House however, that as long as the island dependent on Foreign imports for 60 per cent of its food, some measure of control would have to be in force.

U. S. Films To Help Madras Grow More Food Campaign

MADRAS, Dec. 20, (A.P.I.): With a view to carrying on propaganda for the "grow more food campaign, the Madras Government propose to purchase films on agriculture from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and exhibit them to the ryots in the Province, said Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Agriculture, in the Legislative Council during question time today.

Final Rugby Test

BRADFORD, Dec. 20, (Reuter): Great Britain beat New Zealand by 25 points to nine in the third and final Rugby League Test match between the two countries here today.

At halftime Great Britain were leading by 17 points to seven.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

PERSONAL

Dada,—Krishna's marriage settled. This marriage without you, will be a shock to parents. Please come—ASU I will be ever thankful if any body can give any information of Ashutosh Chatterje. He had an intention to join cinema industry. Please write to. B. Banerjee 101/c. Ballygange Place. Calcutta, 19. 7747

If you want to have your Calcutta/West Bengal representative for all purposes please write to Mr. S. K. Chakra Esqr., 3-A, Sagar Dhar Lane, Calcutta—6, Influential and have wide experience in commercial line. 7693

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted match of good status for post graduate daughter of Sikh Officer. No restriction of caste or province. Address, G. H. Kunte, 781 Aditwar, Nasik. (7717)

Wanted suitable match for a good looking Bhatnagar girl, studying in M.A. and belonging to a very respectable family. Contact Box No. 7703, "Bombay Chronicle".

For happy marriage, either Sex, Contact Dr. Bhawalkar Wadekar Building, Near Girgaum Portuguese, Bombay 4. 7683

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted influential persons to book advertisement orders for All-India Trade Directory and Who's Who. Good remuneration for really capable hands. Interested persons are requested to see personally Mr. C. L. Khanna on 22, 23, 24 and 25th December, 1947 between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. in the office of M/s. Hem Raj & Co., Contractors, Kishore Building, Dhobi Talao. Bombay 2. 7735

Applications are invited from solvent and influential persons only for distributorship of the well-known baby food Vita-Milk, Vita-Biscuits, Sana-Vita and other products of the Company. For particulars please apply stating references to National Nutriments. Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square. Calcutta. 6282

INVESTMENT.

Various kinds of 6 to 7 1/2 per cent. Tax Free Pref. Shares of Tea and others are available for sale. Enquire Sterling Investment Co. 1 British Indian Street. Calcutta 5581

MOTOR LORRIES FOR SALE

For Sale--Latest Model Super-de-Luxe V-8 Station Wagon, Canadian built body, done 3000 Miles, Insured, 21 m.p.G. As good as new, Rs. 16,500/- or near offer. Metropolitan Sales Corporation, L. Block, Side of Odeon Cinema, New Delhi. 6543

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Stockists or Agents for our High Class Dumnut Buttons and Panel Pins. Apply Matharoo Brothers. G. T. Road. Amritsar. (7660)

EVERBARK PISTOLS

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Durable, Beautiful, Fitted with 4, 6, 8 Levers, Non-Interchangeable Keys 'Glamour' Rs. 5, 'Simplex' Rs. 8, 'Everest' Rs. 11.

STEVENS' EMBOSSING MACHINES.

To engrave in raised letters your name, address, monograms etc., 'Master' Rs. 7, 'Artist' Rs. 10. Advance Rs. 3 necessary.

Note:—Goods per V.P.P. and agency terms against Rs. 2 by M.O.

GORSONS & STEVENS

ALIGARH 19.

32-PAGE BOOKLET

'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent *FREE* on request.

This *must-be-studied* course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.

BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by 15th January, 1948, for the following posts in the Central Waterways, Irrigation & Navigation Research Station, Delhi Poona.

1. RESEARCH ASSISTANTS—17 Posts as shown below:—
2. Physicists for Concrete and Materials of Construction Section.
2 Physicists for Soil & Soil Mechanic Section.
4 Physicists for Physics Section.
3 Mathematicians for Mathematics section.
2 Statisticians for Statistics Section.
4 Chemists for Chemistry Section.

Qualifications M.Sc., or M.A., or B.A. & B.Sc. Hons. 1st Class or B.A. & B.Sc., 1st Class in Physics, Mathematics, Statistics and Chemistry, respectively. In the case of candidates with special Research experience or analytical experience, a second class B.A. or B.Sc. in the appropriate subject may be considered.

Age limit not to exceed 25 years; but the limit may be raised to 30 years in case of candidates with special experience in the particular field. Scale of pay Rs. 160-10-330 with a selection grade of Rs. 250-10-300-15-450-25|2-500. If found suitable, the candidates will be considered for promotion in due course to the selection grade and|or higher post. About 50% of the future vacancies may be reserved as selection grade posts for Engineering Graduates and 50% for Non-Engineering graduates.

2. COMPUTORS OR COLLATORS (A) 5 Posts: B.A. or B.Sc. not lower than 2nd class with Mathematics, Statistics or Physics or equivalent computor's certificate or Diploma from a recognized Institute (e.g. Calcutta University or I.C.A.R.) Age not exceeding 25 years; but this limit may be raised upto 30 years in case of candidates with special experience. Scale of pay:—Rs. 100-8-140-10-200|10-300.

COMPUTORS OR COLLATORS (B) 6 Posts: Intermediate Arts or Science examination (not lower than 2nd Class) with mathematics as a subject. Age not exceeding 25 years, Scale of pay: Rs. 60-4-120|5-170.

3. OVERSEERS 3 POSTS: Qualifications usual for overseers from recognized school. Age not exceeding 25 years but this limit may be relaxed in case of men with special experience. Scale of pay: Rs. 100-8-140-10-200-10-300.

4. SILT ANALYSTS 3 POSTS: B.Sc. or I.Sc. with experience in this work or with qualifications for overseers. Age not exceeding 25 years but this limit may be relaxed in case of candidates with experience in this work. Scale of Pay: Rs. 100-8-140-10-200|10-300.

5. ASSISTANT SILT ANALYSTS 2 POSTS. Matric 1st Class or Intermediate Arts or Science 2nd Class. Lower class Matrics with experience in the work may be considered. Age not exceeding 25 years. Scale of pay Rs. 55-3-85|4-125-5-130.

6. FOREMAN 1 POST. A good alround mechanic who should have held charge of a workshop for about 5 years. Certificate or Diploma holders in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised Technical Institute will be preferred. Scale of pay Rs. 100-8-140-10-200|10-300.

7. HEAD MECHANIC 1 POST. A good alround Electrical man who has had to supervise and control a number of mechanics for about 5 years. Certificate or Diploma holders in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised Technical Institute will be preferred. Scale of Pay: Rs. 125-6-185-8-225.

8. ELECTRICIANS 2 POSTS. A good alround Electrical man who has had to supervise and control a number of Electricians for about 5 years. Certificate or Diploma holders in Electrical Engineering of a recognised Technical Institute will be preferred. Scale of Pay: Rs. 125-6-185-8-225.

9. STORE KEEPER 1 POST. Graduates but Matriculates who have already worked as Store Keeper preferably in Govt. offices for not less than 5 years will be eligible. Scale of pay: Rs. 80-5-120|8-200-10|2-220.

10. ASSISTANT STORE KEEPERS 2 POSTS. Matriculates with experience of not less than 2 years as Store Clerks preferably in a Government Office. Scale of Pay: Rs. 55-3-85|4-125-5-130.

11. HEAD DRAFTSMAN 1 POST. Qualified man from a recognised school or College for Engineers, Draftsmen or Architects with not less than 15 years service. Should be familiar with Structural Designs. Scale of pay Rs. 300-20-500.

12. DRAFTSMEN (JUNIOR) 1 POST. Qualified man from a recognised school or college for Engineers-Draftsmen and Architects. Age not exceeding 25 years but this limit may be raised to 30 years in case of candidates with special experience. Scale of pay: Rs. 100-5-125-6-155|6-185.

13. TRACERS AND FERRO-PRINTERS 5 and 1 POSTS. Matriculates. Men with experience as Tracers or Holders of certificates or Diplomas of tracers from recognised Institutions will get preference. Age not exceeding 25 years but this limit may be raised to 30 years for candidates with special experience. Pay Scale Rs. 60-4-120|5-150.

14. PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ASSISTANT PHOTOGRAPHER 1 POST EACH. Men with experience of Scientific Photography. Scale of pay Rs. 120-10-300 and 80-5-120|8-200-10|-220 respectively.

15. STENOGRAPHER 1 POST. Matric with typing speed of not less than 40 words per minute and Shorthand speed of not less than 100 words per minute. Scale of pay Rs. 80-5-120|8-200-10|2-220.

(a) In addition to the above scales of pay, dearness and other allowances will be admissible in each category as sanctioned by the Government of India from time to time.
(b) The posts are permanent with a period of probation of 2 years.
(c) Selected candidates will have to work either at Delhi (Okhla) or Poona (Khadakwasla Station) with liability for service anywhere in India.
(d) Government servants are eligible subject to the condition that their applications are received through proper channel.

Applications should be addressed to the Director, Central Waterways, Irrigation & Navigation Research Station, Poona. Selected candidates will be called for interview at Delhi.

(6596)

No More German Equipment To Russia

WASHINGTON, Dec 19 (Reuter): British and American authorities are holding discussions to stop further shipments of dismantled German equipment "to the east", the State Department announced here tonight.

The Secretary of State Mr. George Marshall, had preliminary conversations on this subject with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, in London recently, it was added.

British sources here said the talks were probably being held in Berlin.

PAKISTAN STAMPS BEING PRINTED IN LONDON

KARACHI, Dec. 20 (U.P.I.): It is understood that the Pakistan Government have placed orders with the British Firm. Messrs Thomas Dela Rue. London, for printing Pakistan commemorative stamps.

The stamps will be in three designs and will be placed for sale early next year.

Division Of Punjab Assets

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 20, (A.P.I.): No agreement could be reached over the division of equipments of the two Engineering Colleges situated at Moghalpara and Rasool when the Punjab Partition Committee met today to divide the remaining assets of the previous Punjab Government. It was decided to refer this question to the Arbitral Council.

HONG KONG-PHILIPPINE AIR AGREEMENT

HONG KONG, Dec. 19 (Reuter): A draft Air Agreement between Hong Kong and the Philippines has been initialled as a result of negotiations in Manila this week.

The pact which is still subject to ratification, was said to stipulate. The number of aircraft Hong Kong and Philippine interests will be permitted to land in each territory on a weekly schedule basis.

BHAVNAGAR PRAJA PARISHAD

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 16—The countryfolk in Bhavnagar State have recently earnestly appealed to the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad to free them from the triple evils of arbitrary levy system of food-procurement, corruption among petty State officials, and roving marauders prowling about Savar-Kundla. Four such freebooters recently seized property worth Rs. 3,000 from the Jira Road Station and station-master's quarters after be labouring the station-master and pointsmen on duty.

HONOUR FOR RAJKOT COLLEGE PRINCIPAL

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 16—The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot State has recently marked his appreciation of the extreme good work Principal Dr. R. K. Yajnik has been doing for the last seven years towards making the local Dharmendrasinji College a magnetic core around which varied literary activities and scientific researches should align themselves in due course by ordering a bust of Principal Yajnik made and installed in a suitable place presently to be selected by His Highness.

GONDAL DAWOODI BOHRAS RESOLVE

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 16—At a crowded meeting of the Dawoodi Bohra community recently held at Gondal under the presidentship of Sheth Abde Ali to declare its final attitude to the new constitutional changes in India, it was resolved that the Dawoodi Bohras in Gondal State must continue to be steadfast in their loyalty to the Maharaja of Gondal State and to the Indian Dominion.

KUTCH-KATHIAWAR MOSLEM LEAGUE

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 16.—Sheth Haji Dada Haji Vahimohamed, President of the Kutch-Kathiawar Moslem League, recently dissolved it as being out of tune with the modern trend in favour of a complete corporate among Hindus and Muslims in Kutch and Kathiawar.

He has pleadingly appealed to the rank and file of the Muslim population in Rajkot State to transfer their allegiance to the Indian Dominion and make common cause with the Rajkot Praja Mandal.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

The next elections of members of the Court from the Constituencies of donors and registered graduates will be held in March, 1948. Nomination papers will be issued early in January. It is, requested that all donors and registered graduates of the Aligarh Muslim University will intimate their present addresses to the Registrar to reach him by the end of December, 1947 at the latest.

Plans To Recover Abducted Women

(From A Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

It is learnt that as a result of discussions between Shri Mrudula Sarabhai, personal representative of Pandit Nehru with Punjab authorities, the campaign for the recovery of abducted women will be intensified women workers will be appointed in each District of East Punjab to assist in the recovery of Muslim women. Non-Muslim women representatives will be associated with similar work in west Punjab. Final touches to the plan will be given at a joint conference on December 22.

CEYLON REPRESENTATIVE AT BURMA INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

COLOMBO, Dec. 19 (Reuter): On the invitation of the Burmese Foreign Minister, Mr. U. Tin Tut, the Ceylon Government has nominated the Leader of the House of Representatives and Minister of Health, Mr. Bandaranaike as Ceylon's official representative at the Burma Independence Celebrations in Rangoon on January 4

Mr. Bandaranaike is scheduled to leave on January 2 and expects to return to Colombo on January 8

Morarji Mills Affairs

United Voice Of Shareholders Bears Fruit

ESPIONAGE INSIDE SOVIET UNION

"Pravda" Warns Russians Against 'Instigators Of New War'

LONDON, Dec. 20 (U.P.A.): Moscow accused the capitalist countries today of intensified espionage inside the Soviet Union and the "corruption" of Soviet citizens outside.

Radio Moscow said 'Pravda', organ of the Communist Party, attacked capitalist spies and propaganda in an article marking the 30th anniversary of the Soviet Security Department first known as Cheka, then as NKVD, and now as the Security and Internal Affairs Ministry.

'Pravda' said: "The intelligence services of the capitalist States have become ever more vigorous in their activity and hostile to the Soviet Union. They are seeking among the Soviet people morally unstable and decadent individuals and drawing them into the net of their spying activity.

"They are attempting abroad to corrupt repatriated prisoners of war or Soviet citizens carried off by the Germans.

The capitalist spies are endeavouring to find in the Soviet Union individuals still enslaved by proprietary bourgeois ideologies. The intelligence services of the imperialistic countries are striving to use the manifestations of obsequiousness and grovelling to everything foreign and to bourgeois culture which unfortunately are still present among certain backward individuals..."

'Pravda' said: "The imperialist intelligence services....are doing their utmost to please the instigators of a new war. Precisely for that reason the Soviet people must be particularly vigilant about sacredly guarding State secrets and must strengthen still more the might of our motherland."

U.S. WILL NOT OBLIGE PAKISTAN

Finance Minister Postpones Visit

LONDON, Dec. 20, (I.P.A.): Mr. Gulam Mohammad, Pakistan Finance Minister, who was to have flown to the United States for negotiating a loan of 50 million dollars to make up the deficit, it is learnt here, will postpone his departure. The United States, with its Marshall Plan for the recovery of Europe on hand, will not be able to offer any loan until the fate of Europe is decided. Financial circles observe that unless Pakistan can assure its financial stability and political tranquillity, Uncle Sam will not guarantee any loan. America's main policy, if ever she advances dollars, observers further say, will lay emphasis on Pakistan's industrial development under her terms.

Pakistan's fears of lack of military strength has also forced her to abandon long-range plans in Kashmir, I.P.A. was told.

U.S. Search For Markets

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. (Reuter: The United States Agriculture Department announced today that it was sending marketing specialists abroad to study market possibilities and the extent of competition as a step to develop markets overseas for farm surpluses which the U. S. has or may produce in the future.

The specialists would concentrate on finding markets for Tobacco, Cotton and Fruits,.

The Department did not necessarily expect to find immediate outlets, because few foreign countries had the money to buy. But the time was expected to come, officials said, when foreign buying power would increase, and the Department wanted to be ready to take advantage of this situation when it arose.

Bomb Explosion In Raigarh

RAIGARH (CP), Dec. 19 (API.) Two persons were killed and seven injured when a bomb exploded in a place of worship here this afternoon. The building was immediately cordoned off by the Police and the injured were taken to hospital. The Police are patrolling the town and the situation is under control.

Inclusion Of Shareholders' Representatives On Board Of Directors Agreed To

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTION COMMITTEE

At the recent 76th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Morarji Goculdas Spg. and Wg. Mills Ltd. some of them expressed their feelings saying that there are rumours to the effect that as a result of personal direct and indirect interests of the managing agents and some of the Directors, the management of the mill has worsened and large sums are involved. Under such a state of affairs they demanded three seats on the Board of Directors as their representatives and appointment of a committee of uninterested parties to scrutinize last three years' accounts and to enquire minutely into the management. As a result of joint demand, the Directors who were present at the meeting agreed to appoint Directors as demanded. The accounts and report of the Directors were received but not adopted and a committee was appointed to inspect as a result of majority votes taken at the meeting.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

At the outset as there was confusion about the President of the meeting one shareholder, Mr. Laldas Jamnadas wanted to know whether there was a permanent president. There being no permanent president so two names of Messrs. Radakrishna Khaitan and Gangadhar Chatrabhuj were proposed. On taking votes Mr. Gangadhar was elected president for the meeting. One shareholder wanted the reading of the minutes of the last meeting but Mr. Khaitan objected. Mr. Shamjibhai insisted that the same must be read in the meeting and the President ruled out the objection of Mr. Khaitan.

Thereafter discussion commenced on the Directors report and accounts and Mr. Laldas Jamnadas said that it is shameful that they cannot decide about he simple question of the Presidentship. How such Directors can manage the mill? The present Board is not fit to manage the mill is amply proved from this one point. We trusted you and elected you as our Directors but you are ruining the concern owing to internal quarrels amongst you. If you will disregard our opinion as a result of holding large number of proxies, we will have to approach the Government. The management of the mill is not satisfactory and even Directors cannot deny it.

MR. LALDAS MOVES AMENDMENT

Thereafter Mr. Laldas moved an amendment that accounts and report be recorded but the same should not be passed and to appoint a Committee of Messrs. M. N. Cama, Mahavir Prasad Rungta, Laldas Jamnadas, Shamji Valabhji and Amubhai Chimanlal. On further discussion Mr. Laldas said that we want to give you one more opportunity to improve the management and if Directors give their specific undertaking to take at least two to three representatives on the Board of Directors he would not press for votes.

TWO DIRECTORS SUPPORT

Two of the Directors Mr. Baijnath Chatrabhuj and Mr. Bishambhar Maheshwari supported Mr. Laldas's amendment and said that Directors are not united and even agents has disagreements among themselves owing to self-interest and therefore the management has deteriorated to this extent. Thus there is an imperative need to appoint a Committee to inspect. Mr. Shamji Valabhji also supported the amendment and said that the Government has reduced the margin of profit from 3 per cent to 1 1|2 per cent for quota holders and he demanded that the selling agents as well as managing agents must reduce by 50 per cent their commissions.

The President at this stage said that in the selling and managing agencies there were 8 partners and I and my brother Mr. Baijnath are ready to accept the cut of 50 per cent and if the remaining 6 agree to it there can be easy solution

SHAREHOLDERS' REPRESENTATIVES TO BE ACCEPTED

The Directors present at the meeting after having consultation among themselves agreed to adopt at once Mr. M. N. Cama and Mahavir Prasad Rungta as Directors representing Shareholders whereupon Mr. Laldas withdrew his amendment.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT

Thereafter Mr. Anubhai Chimanlal moved another amendment to the effect that the report and accounts be received but not adopted and to appoint a Committee to investigate the entire case a Committee of Messrs. Shivprasad Rungta, Mahavirprasad Rungta and Anubhai be appointed with power to co-opt. three members and that the report be submitted within 6 months and expenses incurred be borne by the Company Mr. M. N Cama advised the meeting to adopt measures which would be legal.

The President said that he had not taken advise from the solicitors. Mr. Anubhai said that our solicitors being partners of our managing agents, it is not necessary to secure their opinion and in the present circumstances it is doubtful whether they would give impartial advice. Mr. Anubhai further said that the company bought cotton to the extent of several lakhs in the last three years. According to my information there is a huge loss in the place of anticipated big profit, so it is absolutely necessary that there must be thorough investigation.

AMENDMENT PASSED

Later on Mr. Anubhai's amendment was passed by 18 votes against 8. Whereupon Poll was demanded which resulted in favour 4801 against 3418. It is interesting to note that the President also casted his vote in favour of the amendment.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND

Thereafter the Directors report was recorded and a dividend of Rs 6 per share and Bonus of Rs. 4 Tax free for the half year ending June 1947 were passed. The retiring Directors Messrs. Radhakrishna, Baijnath, Matadin Hariram and Bishambharlal Maheshwari were re-elected and the meeting ended.

ISSUE OF PREFERENCE BONUS SHARES

Thereafter the same meeting was converted in an extraordinary general meeting where it was resolved to issue 17,250 cumulative Preference Shares bearing 4-1/2 per cent Tax free interest and increase the capital by Rs. 17,25,000 by transfer from the Reserve Fund and thus give one new preference share as bonus to holders of each Ordinary Shares. The meeting terminated with vote of thanks to the chair.

Division Of Assam's Assets

E. Bengal Govt.'s Claim For Sylhet

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20. (A.P.I.): The Arbitral Tribunal heard yesterday the view points of the East Bengal Government and Assam over the question of the division of assets and liabilities.

Mr. Rehman who appeared for the East Bengal Government pressed for a division of Assam's assets and liabilities because a part of Assam, namely Sylhet District was now part of East Bengal a Province of the Pakistan Dominion.

Mr. K. M. Munshi who appeared for Assam submitted that East Bengal could only claim for an allocation of the assets and liabilities and not a division in so far as that could be attributable exclusively to the Sylhet region.

It is believed that the tribunal ruled that only the question of allocation arose and not one of division and that it should be referred to the Partition Council.

NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

NAGPUR, Dec. 20. (U.P.I.): The Provincial Government have passed orders superseding the Nagpur Municipality for a period of two years, it is understood, for reasons of maladministration.

HAVANA TALKS SATISFACTORY

But It Is Too Early To Pass Any Opinion Of Final Outcome, Says Bhabha

KARACHI, Dec. 20 (API): India's Commerce Minister, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, who led the Indian Delegation to the International Trade and Employment Conference at Havana, returned to Karachi from London tonight in a BOAC York on his way to Bombay.

Mr. Bhabha in an exclusive interview to the "Associated Press of India" at the Karachi airport said: "Despite the discordant notes sounded by Latin-American countries, the whole atmosphere at the conference was cordial. The conference at Havana was quite satisfactory.

"It is premature to pass and opinion at the moment about its outcome. Various Committees are discussing details of the various parts of the Charter."

Mr. Bhabha, while in London held discussions with the authorities of the Board of Trade, including the President, on the future trade relations between India and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Bhabha, who was received at the Karachi airport by Mr. V. Viswanathan, Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, and Mr. A. Hilaly, Chief Protocol, Pakistan, will continue his journey to Bombay by air early tomorrow. He is expected to spend two days in Bombay before returning to New Delhi.

TIBET TRADE DELEGATION EN ROUTE TO DELHI

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20 (API.) A fourman Trade Delegation from Tibet has arrived in Calcutta on its way Delhi.

The Leader of the Delegation, Tsipon Shakabpa, stated in an interview that they hoped to see the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, and the Minister and Officials of the Commerce Department in Delhi as well as the U S. and Chinese Ambassadors and the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom. They also hoped to visit foreign countries, but the programme for that had not been finalised.

A brother of the Dalai Lama, Taktser Rimpochhe, has also arrived with the party. He is on his way to a monastery in Sinkiang Province and will fly from here to Shanghai.

NEW DRAFT CONSTITUTION

170 Clauses Finalised

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20. (A.P.I.): The drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly has finalised some 170 clauses out of a total of 240 clauses of the new draft constitution. The committee which held a series of sittings adjourned yesterday to meet again on January 14. It is expected that by February 15 the whole draft would be ready for circulation and would come up for discussion and endorsement by the Constituent Assembly some time in April next. The members of the Drafting Committee are Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Sir Mohd Saadulla and Mr. K. M. Munshi.

ESTATE LAND BILL PASSED IN MADRAS

MADRAS December 20. (A.P.I.): The Madras Legislative Council today adjourned 'sine die' after passing into law the Estates Land (reduction of rent) Bill as it emerged from the Lower House.

The measure proposes to give immediate relief to zamindari ryots in the Province by reducing the rents in Zamindari estates approximately to the level prevailing in ryotwari lands.

Rickshaw-Pulling To Be Banned In Madras

MADRAS, December 20. (A.P.I.): The Madras Government desired to ban rickshaw-pulling in the province on humanitarian grounds said Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Home Minister, answering a question in the Legislative Council today.

Chinese Reds Within 10 Miles Of Mukden

Martial Law Imposed: Curfew Proclaimed

BITTER FIGHTING IN FREEZING WEATHER ON DAIREN RAILWAY

NANKING, Dec. 20. (U.P.A.): Dispatches from Central Manchuria said the Chinese Communists had driven to within 10 miles of Mukden and the situation for the Nationalist garrison was critical.

It was reported that Communist spearheads in the area were ten miles to the north of Mukden while the main force was checked about 20 miles to the north, south and west

MARTIAL LAW IMPOSED

SHANGHAI, Dec. 20. (Reuter): Martial law, in addition to a 12-hour curfew, has been imposed on Mukden, principal city of Manchuria, where the thunder of artillery was clearly heard as three communist columns advanced to within 20 miles, according to independent Chinese reports here today.

Communist forces, after a temporary check, were reported to be resuming their large-scale converging movement on the city with reinforcements.

Military authorities in Mukden have promulgated a list of twelve "don'ts" with the threat of summary execution by shooting for infringement of any one of them.

At the same time they announced that power supply would be continued only to military establishments, newspapers, radio stations, rice mills and public utilities.

MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD STORMED

From the north-nothwest, a mixed division of Chinese and Mongolian communist cavalry were reported to have captured by storm the nationalist (Government) mountain stronghold of Shihfusze, on the south bank of the Liao River, 20 miles from Makden and to have immediately continued their advance.

Communist forces reached the environs of Shaho, 18 miles south of Mukden on the Mukden-Dairen Railway, where bitter fighting was reported to be raging in freezing weather.

The official Central News Agency today conceded the loss of Shihfusze and two other strong points—Hinglungtai and Mengchiatai further south—but claimed that Government forces had launched a powerful counter-attack and that the capture of the last two named places was imminent.

COAL MINE DESTROYED

One Chinese newspaper report said a large coalmine at Yientai, ten miles southeast of Mukden, with a yield of more than 1,000 tons of coal daily, was occupied and destroyed by communist flying columns last night.

Fierce fighting was also reported in the Changwu sector, about 80 miles northwest of Mukden where some 20,000 Chinese and Mongolian communist troops were being held at bay by Nationalist forces from Changchun.

In North Honan Government forces continued mopping up of isolated communist units, after the failure of General Chenyi's offensive against the important railway cities of Kaifend and Chengchow.

In the past 24 hours the Nationalists claimed the recapture of four strategic points along the southern section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

CHIANG INSTRUCTS GEN. CHEN

NANKING, Dec 20 (Reuter). Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, Chinese President, today personally instructed General Chen Tungkuo, Deputy Commander in Manchuria to resist all attacks as the Communists began shifting their main forces to attack strong points surrounding Mukden. General Chen, who arrived here yesterday said the Communist offensive —their seventh—aimed at isolating the Mukden garrison by destroying communications.

JUNAGADH SITUATION

RAJKOT Dec. 20 (API.) The administrator of Junagadh reports that there have been no further incidents in Junagadh and the situation is rapidly returning to normal," says the Regional Commissioner Western India and Gujrat States in a press note tonight.

Kashmir Ruler's "No" To Sheikh Abdullah?

JAMMU, Dec. 20, (U.P.I.): Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Head of the Emergency Administration of the Kashmir and Jammu State, left for Delhi this morning after having prolonged consultations with the Maharaja of Kashmir regarding the question of the impending formation of a permanent Cabinet to replace the existing Emergency Administration, learns the United Press of India Special Representative.

It is understood, His Highness the Maharaja and Sheikh Abdullah have not been able to agree with regard to the approach to the solution of this problem. Sheikh Abdullah is reported to be holding the view that in the interest of efficiency of administration, the dual control, even though Mr. Merchand Mahajan has for all practical purposes ceased to be active, should end without delay.

National Conference circles opine that, since the Administration has been functioning as the 'de facto" Popular Cabinet, His Highness should formally recognise Sheikh Abdullah and his colleagues as his permanent Cabinet, thereby further relieving the financial burden of keeping Ministers of the old regime, who continue to draw salaries without being in charge of any Department.

INDIAN PILOTS ORDEAL OVER JAMMU

Bales Out Of Ascending Tempest

JAMMU, Dec. 20, (A.P.I.): Squadron Leader Sidney Noronha of the Indian Air Force whose aircraft was recently shot at by raiders over the Bhimbar area in Jammu province flew back to safety and baled out near Jammu from a height of 20,000 feet.

Noronha who nails from Trichinopoly is now in hospital in Delhi with fractures of his right leg and spine.

The aircraft was shot at by the raiders while on an offensive reconnaissance over the area. The bullets hit the controls, putting it out of gear, after which the Tempest was ascending and could not be brought down. With great difficulty Noronha brought the aircraft back over Jammu airfield but could not land as the aircraft was still ascending. He haled out from a height of 20,000 feet and was found by search parties in a village three miles away being tended to by kindly villagers.

INDIAN ARMY ACTIVE IN JHANGAR

Casualities Inflicted On Raiders

NEW DELHI Dec 20 (API.) A Defence Ministry communique' tonight said 'Indian army patrols were active in the Jhangar area where casualties were inflicted on raiders. Our troops took offensive action against the raiders at Manawwar south of Chhamb

"Patrolling [illegible] and Poonch areas.

'Royal Indian Air Force planes carried out operations against raiders' position."

Dutch Sabotage Of U.N. "Good Offices"

BATAVIA, Dec. 20, (Reuter): An Indonesian Republican Government statement today accused the Dutch of going over the heads of the United Nations "Good Offices" Committee in setting up a State in West Java in Republican territory.

Earlier Dr. Hubertus van Mook, the Lieutenant-Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, had announced that his Government would transfer to a Provincial State Government authority to govern West Java, part of Indonesian Republican territory, until the recent Dutch "police Action".

West Java, with a population of 12,000,000 is claimed by the Republic as Republican territory.

Today's Republican statement said the 172 Indonesians from West Java who met in conference and asked the Dutch for authority to set up a Provisional Government, were mainly officials appointed by the Netherlands East Indies Government.

They were not representatives elected by the people, but were assigned to their positions by the Dutch authorities in an undemocratic way, the Republican staetement said.

Dr. Van Mook declared that the decision to transfer power to the new State was "the decisive point" in Indonesia's political life and "a future Sovereign State now rose above the horizon". It "completed the restoration of law and order in West Java", he added.

The Indonesian Republican statement declared that the "last appeal" broadcast last night by Dr. Louis Beel, the Dutch Prime Minister, calling on the Republicans to aid Holland in buildling a United States of Indonesia was really a "last challenge" to the Republic and outside the negotiations now going on under the aegis of the United Nations Security Council in the United States navy ship "Renville".

It described the United States of Indonesia programme Dr. Beel spoke of as "a programme outwardly put forward by a number of persons on behalf of the United Indonesia Committee, whereas it had become evident it was the programme of the Netherlands Government itself".

The decisions taken on the new State concerned territories evidently under the authority of the Republic, such as Bantam and regions in western Java, as well as territories still in dispute, the Republican statement said.

When he returned to Batavia today, Dr. Beel declined to elaborate his appeal, made last night from Medan, Sumatra, in which he urged the evacuation of all Republican resistance pockets from behind the Dutch "lines"

Unofficial sources here said the Dutch would shortly accept the Security Council's Three-Nation "Good Offices" Committee's proposals to speed a cease fire agreement which the Republicans have already accepted unconditionally.

A Netherlands East Indies Government spokesman said there was no possibility of resumption of "police action", while the Security Council's Committee was continuing peace negotiations.

Kher Warns Communists

Exploitation Of Adivasis Condemned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"You cannot achieve noble ends by adopting ignoble means. Violence and lawlessness will not lead to social justice. What is needed are men, imbued with a mission to serve patiently, perseveringly and tirelessly, for the elimination of the agony and the suffering around us. It is a long, long road to Utopia. There is no easy way or a short cut to remove social wrong", said Shri B. G. Kher, Bombay Premier, addressing the fifth annual general meeting of the Adivasi Seva Mandal held at the Durbar Hall of the Town Hall this evening, Mr. J. P. Patel presiding. There were between 2½ and 3 crores Advisasis, continued Mr. Kher. For generations they worked but enjoyed not the fruits of their labour. Their condition was akin to slaves. They were exploited and fleeced by unscrupulous landlords and merciless moneylenders. The activities of the Seva Mandal confined to merely three lakhs of these unfortunate people living in Thana district.

The Seva Mandal was doing good work. It had 24 full time workers. It had set up ten centres. It was doing whatever it could to educate the people, to provide medical relief to them and to rouse their sense of self respect.

The Government of Bombay for its part, was quite alive to the needs of these luckless people. It sought to restore social justice by passing Tenancy legislation and Debt Relief Act.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Mr. Kher strongly condemned the mischievous activities of the Communists who attempted to make use of these ignorant and backward people for their political ends, and who incited them to rob, loot and murder their erstwhile exploiters

That was not the proper way of redressing injustice. Law and order were essential and no country could hope to make progress without them. There were 250 cases of assault, loot and arson between October 1946 and April 1947. The Government had to take effective measures to restore law and order and all lawless elements were traced, captured and brought to book.

"I had no election in view when I started social work among the Adivasis eight years ago. I knew their agony and their suffering I have literally shed tears for them. I was pained to see that the Communists found in them a fine weapon for achieving their own political ends. I will not countenance my province being ruled by the law of the jungle", warned Mr. Kher.

To-day the landlords were getting 30 per cent of the yield of the land inherited by them from their grandsires. "If I continue to be the Premier by the grace of God, the landlords will not get more than 6 per cent", added Mr. Kher.

Mr. Kher paid high tributes to the selfless and devoted workers of the Adivasi Seva Mandal and referred to the various schemes proposed to be launched by the Government or already in execution for the economic and social amelioration of the Adivasis." I am aware of the lot of the Adivsais, and I am determined to improve it within the shortest possible time", concluded Mr. Kher.

Earlier Mr J. P. Patel, President of the Adivasi Seva Mandal gave a brief resume of the work done by the Mandal, its aims and objects, its wants and its immediate needs.

PRESS LAWS COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20. (A.P.I.): The three-day session of the Press Laws Enquiry Committee concluded with the evidence of Mr. T. R. Deogrikar, Editor, "Chitramaya Jagat", Poona, Mr. K. Santhanam, Joint Editor, the "Hindustan Times" and Sardar Harkishin Singh Achreja, Director of Press and Publicity, Delhi.

The Committee will now meet in New Delhi on January 21 to 24, 1948, when it will conclude the hearing of evidence and will discuss the evidence recorded.

STOP PRESS

SOVIET ROUBLE EXCHANGE

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (Reuter). The Russian Church has, for the purposes of recent rouble exchanges, been treated as "State Organisation" and has all its money exchanged at one new rouble for one old

C. P GOVERNOR FOR BOMBAY

NAGPUR, Dec. 20 (API.) Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, who has been indisposed for the last few days, is expected to leave for Bombay on December 26 to seek medical advice.

Balanced Budget For France

Anti-Inflation Programme

PARIS, Dec. 20. (Reuter): An exceptional super-tax or "forced loan", a tax on the leisured class, and higher taxes on night clubs were among the measures proposed by the French Finance Minister, M. Rene Meyer, in his budget speech in the Assembly last night when he outlined what he called the Government's "battle against inflation".

The Government's anti-inflation programme was summed up by the Minister as: a balanced budget; the freezing of wages and prices for six months after further rises in basic commodities like coal and some further upward adjustment in wages due to an increase in the minimum wage; an attack on prices by increased production in industry and agriculture; and the maintenance of the programme of reconstruction and modernisation, to be financed by the American aid programme and by internal loans.

New economies in state expenditure would also be introduced and a commission instituted charged with controlling the accounts in nationalised industry.

The budget would be balanced at around 900,000 million francs.

BRAIN OPERATION HELPS TO BEAR PAIN

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, (Reuter): Pre-frontal lobotomy, a brain operation designed originally to relieve certain mental disorders, was described to the U. S. Southern Medical Association here as an aid also in helping persons suffering from severe physical pain to bear it more easily.

Doctor Walter Freeman and James W Watts of Washington, D.C., said the operation, which affects the "worry" centre of the brain, tends to eliminate the "fear of pain" in conditions such as cancer, seevere pain in the back, neuralgia and others.

The doctors explained that pain may still be felt following this "psycho-surgedy" but that the pain is deprived of its "emotional facet." That is, they said, when the fear of pain is eliminated, the sensation becomes quite tolerable.

They declared: "When the lobotomy is successful, pain becomes just another sensation."

"Rocket To Reveal Hidden Secrets Of Universe"

AZUSA, CALIFORNIA, (Reuter): Exploration of the universe on an undreamed—of scale is not far away, according to Dr. Fritz Zwicky, California Institute of Technology scientist.

Rocket-borne telescopes will photograph the heavens at heights of 300 to 600 miles. Land telescopes says Dr. Zwicky will be things of the past.

Rocket equipped with telescopes and cameras could be fired 600 miles into the air and the film examined when they came down.

New Insecticide "Stronger Than DDT"

PHILADELPHIA (Reuter). — The American Cynamid Company has announced development of a new chemical insecticide that is effective against a wider range of insects, mites and other lower invertebrates than any chemical now in practical use, including nicotine, rotenone and DDT.

Known as Thiophos 3-22, the insecticide was described as "five to 25 times as potent as DDT", depending on the type of insect it is used against. Tests have shown, the company said, that it is not injurious to farm products and can be used without special equipment or instruction as a spray for dusting.

BENARES STUDENTS DEMONSTRATION

Urge Withdrawal Of Radhakrishnan's Resignation

BENARES, Dec. 20, (U. P. I.): The students demonstrations demanding Dr. Radhakrishnan to continue as the Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, continue. Different student organisations like the Federation, Congress and Hindu Students Federation have made a united front in this connection. Leaders like Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru have been asked telegraphically to intervene and persuade Dr. Radhakrishnan to withdraw his resignation.

RUSSIA MAY CLAIM BERLIN

Number Of Germans Moving Away From Capital

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (Reuter): A hint in the official Soviet occupation journal that Russia would claim Berlin as part of her zane if the western allies aranged a two or three zone solution for Western Germany coincided with news of a big increase in the number of Germans seeking to move from Berlin to the western zones.

The article in the "Taegliche Rundschal" was said in Soviet circles to have been inspired by Colonel Sergei Tulpanov Political Chief of the Soviet military administration.

It asserted that big four administration of Berlin would last as long as big four administration of Germany but would change if that "becomes a fiction."

The British office responsible for issuing inter-zone passes reported that the number of applications to move to the western zones, which had been one or two a day up to about 10 or 12 a day during the London meeting of the Council of foreign Ministers and since the big four breakdown had averaged 15 a day.

ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE TALKS

"Satisfactory Conclusion"

LONDON, Dec. 19, (Reuter): British trade talks with Sweden have reached a "satisfactory conclusion" President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson announced today.

The talks had covered Swedish import restrictions and the supply to Britain of woodpulp timber iron ore and other important materials, including raw materials semi-manufactures and certain manufactured goods.

Britain had been able to offer Sweden supplies of reasonable quantities of coal, as well as iron and steel and other metals, chemicals, textiles and other materials.

NULLITY SUIT POSTPONED

Lord's Decision On Birth Control Affects Decision

The decision in a nullity suit in divorce court here was postponed today becouse of the finding of the Lords last Wednesday that the procreation of children was not the fundamental condition of marriage.

A 38-year-old quarry worker, John Eric Jarman, petitioned for a nullity decree on the grounds of the wilful refusal of his wife to consummate the marriage. Here had been an agreement between them when they married in 1939 he said that there would be no children for four years, but the wife still refused to have any.

On Wednesday the Lords dismissed an appeal against the decision of a Divorce court by another husband who contented that his wife's refusal to permit marital intercourse unless he used a contraceptive amounted to wilful refusal to consummate the marriage.

Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, was among the Law Lords who spoke against the appeal. Adjournment of the Bristol case was suggested by Jarman's Council.

The judge, granting the request, commented that "it may be that on reading the verbatim report of the remarks of the Lord Chancellor and other Law Lords, if they made speeches, the situation will be somewhat clarified".

"BAN WAR TOYS FOR CHILDREN"

MEXICO CITY: (Reuter).—Guatemala's delegate observer to UNESCO, Senor Alberto Monsanto, suggested that the conference meeting here should recommend all member states to ban the manufacture and sale of toy soldiers, cannons, guns and any toy that might inculcate a militaristic spirit into children. At the same time he asked that literature and films that are made available to children should be cleansed of any tendencies of glorifying war.

He continued: "The people and government of my country are opposed to the tendency to militarize education. We want to see education throughout the world dedicated to democracy, and see schools administered within democracy. Military education prepares our sons for war and they must learn the arts of peace exclusively.

SHANGHAI NEWSPAPERS BADLY HIT

Cut In Newsprint

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19, (Reuter): The only two foreign-owned newspapers in Shanghai—The British-owned "North China Daily News and the American-owned "Shanghai Evening Post"—today sent strong protests to the Chinese Government through their countries' embassies in Nanking against cuts in their newsprint allocation which they contended would make it impossible for them to continue publishing.

The Chinese Newspaper Publishers Guild, which some months ago was entrusted by the Chinese Government with allocation of newsprint provided at the official rate of exchange informed the "North China Daily News" that its quota for the fourth quarter of 1947 would be cut by 90 per cent. "The Shanghai Evening Post" was similarly informed of a 50 per cent cut.

BEST ACTORS OF 1947

American National Board's Selection

NEW YORK, Dec. 19. (Reuter): Michael Redgrave for his role in the film "Mourning Becomes Electra" and Celia Jhapson for her part in "This Happened" have been credited for best acting performances of the year by the American National Board of review of Motion Pictures.

The first of the best ten films of the year selected for "artistic merit and importance" was Charlie Chaplin's recent film "Monsieur Verdoux".

Nizam Orders Release Of 151 Politicals

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) Dec. 18. (A.P.I.): The Nizam's Government have ordered the release of 151 political prisoners now stationed in Medak district, and the releases will be effected on Saturday, December 20.

An official spokesman said that the above political prisoners had expressed regret for their past activities and desired to be released.

The total number of Congress prisoners in different jails of the State, according to the same spokesman, is about 1,500.

HYDERABAD GOVT OFFER STILL OPEN

Laik Ali Explains Terms To Congress

HYDERABAD, Deccan Dec. 18. (API): The door had not been closed against any party that had chosen to stay, out of the Interim Government at present. This was indicated by Mir Laik Ali, Prime Minister answering a question at a press conference this evening, which was attended by most of the Ministers of the new Interim Government and a large number of permanent officials.

The Prime Minister emphasized that any party which desired to associate with the Government and contribute to the progress of the State, was welcome to do so. In fact, he added, this was his primary objective which he tried to attain on assuming the office of Prime Minister. He had extended his hand of friendship to all parties, though it was regrettable that it had not been accepted by all.

The Prime Minister, who was making an obvious reference chiefly to the State Congress, revealed that no special terms were offered to that body during the negotiations that took place recently for the formation of an All-Party Government. In reply to another question he said that the Government's terms had been reduced to writing.

The Prime Minister also revealed that the members of the Independent Progressive Group had been invited to join the Interim Government but the latter had not accepted the invitation.

Referring to border incidents, Mir Laik Ali said that unauthorised persons had infiltrated into the State Territory from time to time and "proved troublesome". He also informed that the Hyderabad Government had taken up with the Government of India the question of stoppage of printing and publishing "unauthorised literature against Hyderabad in the Indian provinces".

Referring to the appointments of Agents-General Mir Laik Ali said that Hyderabad would shortly appoint its Agent General in New Delhi.

British Govt's Gift To Ceylon

Offer Includes Car For Premier And Chair For Speaker

LONDON, Dec. 19. (Reuter): The British Government is to offer the gift of a motor car to the Government of Ceylon for the use of their Prime Minister, Mr. Philip Noel Baker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, told the House of Commons to-day.

The speaker of the House, Colonel Douglas Clifton Brown, will also, on behalf of the British House of Commons, offer to the Parliament of Ceylon the gift of a chair for their Speaker and of a Mace with warm congratulations on the attainment of fully responsible self-Government and best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of their people.

He could not answer immediately a suggestion that he should make the gift in person.

Captain Leonard Grammans, (Conservative) suggested that the chair should be made from the oak of the ancient Westminster Hall or Nelson's flagship, "Victory."

COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY CASE IN SPAIN

Death Penalties On Four Leaders Demanded

MADRID, Dec. 19 (Reuter).—Prosecuting Counsel demanded death penalty on Augustin Zoroa, prominent Spanish Communist and four others at a court martial today at Ocana, Toledo province.

Twenty-three people, including seven women, were charged with military rebellion and terrorist crimes. All 23 admitted they were leaders of a group of the Spanish clandestine Communist Party.

Zoroa told the court: "I came from France to help and end the tragic situation in which Spain finds itself. I was honoured by this mission."

He declared he was chief of the group, and was appointed by Senora Dolores Ibarruri—"La Pasionaria"—Secretary General of the Party.

The Court President argued that he was making a political speech and ordered his removal from court.

Charges against the 23, almost all of whom were said to come from France, were based on military rebellion and terrorist crimes, mostly relating to guerrila acts in the Caceres area but including a bomb explosion in Madrid when a passer by was killed.

Other sentences asked by the prosecutor ranged from 30 to four years.

All defendants denied the competence of the court to try them.

New Comet Seen In Bangalore

BANGALORE, Dec. 19. (A.P.I.): The new Comet was visible in Bangalore last evening according to Mr. Rama Rao, Director of Geology in the Mysore State. Mr. Rama Rao says that it was seen in the belt of zodiac some distance to the left of Venus and a few degrees above it. Though pot bright it was easily visible to the naked eye and looked like a star of second or third magnitude with a short Tail inclined to shouth-east. The Comet was visible between 18-45 and 19-30 hours I.S.T.

132,000 AMERICAN WORDS

NEW YORK, (Reuter): "The American College Dictionary", said to mark a significant step forward in the field of lexicography, has been published listing 132,000 words.

It is described by its editor as a "descriptive dictionary of current American English,' differing from existing dictionaries into its philosophy and providing a "modern scientific and psychological approach.'

The dictionary emphasises "natural" pronounciation rather than British or New England pronounciation.

ITALIAN CABINET

ROME, Dec. 19 (Reuter).—The new Italian Cabinet of Signor Alcide de Gasperi, received a vote of confidence in the Italian Assembly today.

The voting was 303 for, 118 against. De Gasperi, a Christian Democrat, broadened his Cabinet five days ago to include Republicans and Dissident Socialists led by Signor Giuseppe Saragat.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Weather—clerks' favouritism, Desertion at Gate of Victory. Repetition of England story. Gratifying to Amarnath. Phadkar's impressive debut. Sind's miserable show. Good bye' Bombay's triumph. Our poverty exposed. Long distance swimming.

The clerk of the weather has played again a decisive part in the second Test match between India and Australia. The only difference—and the most material one—is that at Brisbane he helped the home team to win the match, while at Sydney he prevented the tourists from gaining a victory. Had he not made the play impossible on the last day of the engagement, there was every probability of India inflicting a defeat on the Kangaroos. At the end of the fifth day the visitors had secured a lead of 142 runs with 3 wickets in hand including those of Hazare and Adhikari. Even granting that the remaining batsmen failed to raise the total by a substantial addition, the lead was enough to get the Aussies out within the limit, as the result of the first innings clearly indicate.

DESERTION AT GATE OF VICTORY.

Of course, this is all a matter of speculation. Everything depended on the state of the wicket. If the tourists could trap Don Bradman and Co., in the manner they were held in fee at Brisbane, we could expect Amarnath to turn the tables on the home team. However, that was not to be. Jupiter Pluvius carried the Indians almost to the Gates of Victory and then deserted them. It would seem that he is deliberately helping and protecting the Australians!

Evidently he had no control over Dame Fortune. So Amarnath managed to win the toss and secured all the advantages entailed therein. But the chance of success slipped away from his fingers through no fault of his own.

REPETITION OF ENGLAND STORY.

It is a matter of great pity that inclement weather should dog the footsteps of Indian cricketers wherever they go. Last year they had a dreadful time in England. Now they are having a repetition of it in Australia—at any rate, in the Tests. This must be terribly depressing to the Tourists. They have not gone all the way to Australia to wade through quagmires and suffer unspeakable inconveniences. They would not surely mind being defeated in a fair and square manner by superior forces. But to watch rains playing the havoc from day to day is certainly most disconcerting. I have not the least doubt in my mind that the Australians are as much disappointed as the tourists are. But they are equally helpless.

GRATIFYING TO AMARNATH.

Let us hope that the third Test at Melbourne which commences on the New Year's Day, will be free from the evil attentions of the weather—god. Although the tourists have not been able to get on even terms with their hosts owing to the abandonment of the second Test, they may have a free and full opportunity of proving their mettle against their redoubtable rivals. It must be exceedingly gratifying to the Indian Captain that he succeeded—with the notable assistance of Phadkar and Hazare—to skittle out the formidable Australian batsmen for the insignificant total of 107, including 28 notched on the second day at the expense of one wicket.

In this connection I am inclined to support Duleep's view that Mankad should not repeat his trick of running out Brown too often. The batsman should at least be warned when he backs up beyond the limit of the law. We should not leave a bad imperssion on our hosts at any cost.

PHADKAR'S IMPRESSIVE DEBUT.

Now that young Phadkar has proved successful in every way, I trust Amarnath would make fullest use of him in the remaining Tests. Apart from the contribution he may make now, his present experience would be much more useful to the country in the future. After all Sohoni has long passed his best He is not likely to rise to greater heights in the coming years.

Amarnath has come in for a certain amount of criticism at the hands of Duleep for his ever—changing batting order. It is difficult to offer an explanation to it. It tends to unnerve everybody. He should know it better than anybody else. as his trouble with "Vizzy" in the 1936 England tour arose from it. He must therefore cry a halt now to experimenting mania. It is noteworthy, however, that he handled the bowlers and the fieldsmen with excellent judgment and skill.

SIND'S MISERABLE SHOW.

After a good deal of speculation Sind came to Bombay to play off their engagement in the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Ranji Trophy. It was gratifying to note that the visiting side was composed of all communities as in the past. Some Muslim players who had declined earlier to take part in this Indian tournament, also came. But what a miserable show they put up! They were completely outclassed in every department of the game. Batting first our team put up the huge figure of 638 for 8 wickets and declared, to which they replied with 128 and 57. Thus they were routed by the length of an innings and 453 runs.

GOOD BYE!

I am not prepared to applaud our batsmen and bowlers for their seemingly great achievements—their centuries and big bags of wickets. It is apparent that the Sindhis were nowhere near their old form. It may be that the change of wicket—from matting to turf—caused their easy downfall But that excuse is not sufficient to explain away their poor performances. This is said to be their last appearance in our National competition We are indeed, sorry that it should be so. But the rulers of Pakistan sport have ordained their separation from all the fields of Indian activity. So we can only bid them 'Goodbye' with a heavy heart Let them prosper in their New Homeland.

BOMBAY'S TRIUMPH.

For the first time in the history of the Inter-Provincial Badminton Championships, Bombay has emerged triumphant in the final at the expense of the Punjab. This may seem rather surprising in view of the mediocre standard of play exhibited by our stalwarts. But the fact is there for us to jubilate over. This was possible only because the contests were open to both men and women—and the latter played their part well, Mumtaz Chinoy, Burjor Shroff, D. G. Mugwe and Bala Ullal contributed their quota admirably. Still the Punjab might have carried away the honours had they entrusted Davinder Mohan, instead of Gur Prasad, to wrestle with Burjor Shroff. Any way their loss was our gain

OUR POVERTY EXPOSED.

But the poverty of India's standard was thoroughly laid bare in the National Championship. Not a single Indian could force his way into the penultimate round. Three Malayans, S. A. Durai, C. K. Leong, and A. S. Samuel, and one Dane, Paul Holm, crashed into it. It is probable that if the Punjab players, Davinder Mohan, George Lewis and Prakash Nath—the last-named could not take part at all being out of practice—were in their best, they might have given the invaders a good run for their money But that was not to be. It is a pity the Danish Champion, Holm could not participate in the last stages owing to a strained muscle. Were he able to do so, he would have surely compelled the Malayans to fight for their lives.

LONG DISTANCE SWIMMING.

The long-distance swimming race—from Sunk Rock to the Gateway of India (about 2 nautical miles)—organised by the Aquatic Council of the B.P.O.A. saw Isaac Mansoor and Pam Battantyre covering the distance in 48 minutes. 17.7 seconds and 55 minutes, 23.5 seconds respectively. To say that these performances were praiseworthy would be too flattering to the swimmers. But in a backward country where opportunities for such competitions and training are rare, the achievements demand our appreciation and encouragement. Our aquatic rulers must do more for the swimmers.

Is It True?

That some scribes were so annoyed with umpire Sushil Ruia in the National Badminton that they forgot to discriminate between right and wrong in his actions?

That they ascribed incompetence and partiality to him, because he permitted Davinder Mohan to choose the shuttles after the first game and then selected them himself?

That according to these authorities, Ruia had no right to grant this permission and Davinder had no business to make selections of his own—just to suit his taste and fancy?

That they charged Davinder with deliberate stalling, which they called 'taking a respite' while others thought the Punjabi gave a needless respite to the breathless Malayan Chan Kon Leong in the process of selection?

That Jupiter Pluvius played again a conspicuous part in the second Test match between India and Australia at Sydney,—and favoured the Kangaroos for the second time?

That India—unlike Australia—was robbed of a glorious victory by a clean wash-out which gave the tourists no semblance of a chance to reach home?

That Brown has made up with Mankad for running him out—by offering a drink which Vinoo, as a teetotaller declined with thanks?

That Ranvir offered to deputise for Vinoo—but Brown declined with thanks as his ration was limited?

That Amir Elahi was promoted to the rank of No. 1 batsman in the second innings as his bowling was at a discount in the first?

That Amarnath's daring has unnerved some critics in this country who may order his recall at any moment?

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Geeta Nizami is now appearing in Navyug Chitrapat's Production "The Return of Panna," in which she gives one of the best performances of her career.

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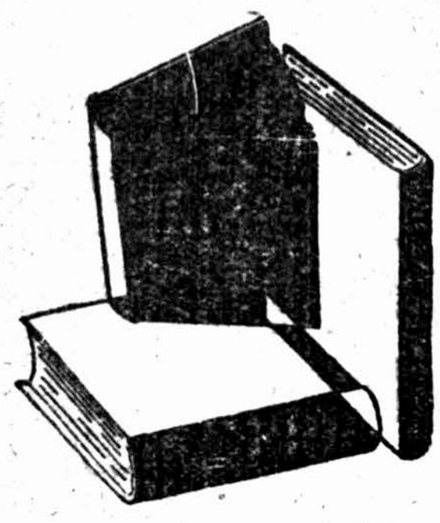

An Inspiring Record

A SURVEY OF INDIAN HISTORY. By K. M. Panikkar. Published by The National Information And Publications Ltd. Bombay. Price Rs. 7/8

In easy, engaging and enlivening manner Mr. Panikkar takes us through the teeming record of India's past and closes with the question "Can India by her conscious effort carry forward to greater summits of achievement the spirit she has inherited through the five thousand years of unbroken succession? The answer, of course, is yes. All those who have the good fortune to read this compact survey—and there should be many of them—will be inspired to give the same answer. The book should teach them to give it.

The author has kept a fine sense of proportion in narrating the rich story of India's past right up to the present. Of the record of British Rule he has not much to say but he gives us splendid accounts of the life under the Mauryas, of the efficiency of administration when the Gupta Dynasty ruled over a large part of the country, and of those glorious days when Harsh was in power.

As he reads on from chapter to chapter the Indian reader will be bound to feel a great amount of justifiable pride in the achievement of his country and end the volume with the confident hope that it has a still greater future before it. One agrees with the author that the history of a country has little value "unless it deals with the conscious effort of a people to achieve a civilization, to reach better standards, to live a happy and nobler life". The trouble is that the number of historians who take the trouble to deal with such an effort is altogether too few. We hope that now at least we have had enough of history books written by foreign missionaries being forced on our schoolboys. Mr. Panikkar has given a new angle to the writing of Indian History. His stimulating volume deserves to be translated into the vernacular languages of our country, so that a much wider circle of readers will have the benefit of appreciating it.

L. G. K.

Peeps Into The Past

INTRODUCING INDIA.—Published by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1947.

Under this happy title, that learned body, the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, has collected in book form a series of lectures recently given under its auspices. These form the first part of the work intended to be taken up and now presented to us. This work consists in elaborating and expanding the activities of the Society. The lectures collected here in a single volume were given as a contribution to this admirable scheme. The first impression of the reader will undoubtedly be that the volume should have afforded him a better variety and a more learned treatment of the topics with which the lectures deal.

Seven of these topics deal with India's past. Two touch upon its hill tribes, the Santhals and the variety of almost savage races dwelling in the fastnesses of Assam. At the tail-end of the volume we have learned disquisition on the food and game fishes of Bengal, followed by a remarkably informative lecture on the impact of war on Indian industries. So the volume becomes a series of peeps into the past with a sidelong glance into the present.

Of this collection the most noteworthy effort is that by Sir Norman Edgley, who gives us a glimpse of India thirteen hundred years ago. The average reader is not likely to know that in this India of the seventh century there were a number of wealthy and beautiful cities "with stately palaces and famous monasteries and temples" and pilgrimages to holy places were as popular then as they are now. Religious assemblies were convened by kings for the purpose of enabling men of learning to discuss abstract points of theology or philosophy. Another interesting topic discussed in this volume relates to life in Moghul times. Mr. Khundkar describes in engaging and vivacious style the life at court in Delhi when Nur Jehan, Mumtaj Mahal and Jahanara influenced it, by their learning and savoir-faire. The reader will also find a wealth of information in he learned essay by Dr. R. B. Paul, on the "Dawn of Law in Ancient India". In a short space he has travelled over a vast and intricate subject.

Dr. B. C. Law, whose generous donation to the Society made the publication of this volume possible, has described in his lecture on the ancient historic sites of Bengal how rich in archaeological treasures this part of India is. On the whole the volume before us should stimulate the general reader's interest in India's past but he is entitled to hope that the succeeding volumes will only include efforts by writers who give a deeper and more versatile treatment to the subjects of their choice.

L. G. KHARE.

The States Problem

"INDIAN STATES AND THE CABINET MISSION PLAN". By S. M. Gokhale. M. A. Baroda. Price. Rs. 2. 8.

The title of this small volume is unfortunate. The author should have given it a shorter and more expressive name as he ranges over the whole problem of Indian States, their present position and future status. He gives an admirable summary of legal opinion regarding their treaty relations, discusses their claim to sovereignty, the Cabinet Mission's proposals and the legal and constitutional position of the States in the new set-up. Of course, in view of the great political change in the general constitutional sphere his discussion of the problem of Paramountcy has now an academic interest. His conclusions are those generally held by a number of Indian politicians, namely, that the right way for the Rulers of States is to join the Indian Union, give responsible Government to their people and to be satisfied with their new position as constitutional heads. Mr. Gokhale's little book, however, is valuable for the manner in which he has brought together the most relevant documents on the subject.

G. K.

Monthly "Digest" In Tamil

"Manjari", edited and published by Mr. N. Ramaratnam at the M. L. J. Press, Madras 4, is an interesting addition of a new type to Tamil journalism. The first issue contains a good collection of articles selected from English and Indian language publications. Variety and topicality are the key-note of all the selections made. A departure from the usual type of "Digest" is the children's feature included in the "Manjari". The Editor is also attempting to present translations of reputed books in English and Indian languages. The first item in this series is a story of Dr. Mulk Raj Anand from his famous collection, "The Barbers' Trade Union", the translation of which is very competently done.

Brother P. P. Koppikar, an enthusiastic worker of the Talmaki Wadi Balkanji-Bari, passed away recently; May his soul ever rest in peace!

Dada is much better now—thank God — with your blessings! Many sisters and brothers sent anxious enquiries — to everyone of them Dada is very grateful. He has attended to his correspondence and replied to all his letters — with the help of a sister and a brother. He will personally unite to all hereafter. He is a little weak, but let us hope he will soon be perfectly allright and once again be 'up and doing' as always — Thank God too that he has not lost his smiles—He has cheerfully sulfered the pangs of sickness — and now he will cheerfully attend to his day to day duties more and more actively as he goes on gaining strength.....

Many of you have been enquiring about 'PUSHPA' also: Well, it has been coming out very irregularly, which fact is surely to be deplored —You know too well, however, that this could not be helped owing to unavoidable circumstances. You will be glad to know, nonetheless, that soon you will be getting some of its past issues — brilliantly brought out!

* * *

The Children's Fair at Khar, organised by the Khar Balkan-je-Bari and the Adarsh Bal Mandir as a part of the Gijubhai Anniversary celebrations at tehe Madhu Park, Khar, was indeed a grand success. In the Fair there was an "Anand Bazar' in which there were stalls of eatables (prepared by the children themselves), children's literature, children's journals, scientific toys and other necessary things for children. There was also a section giving information about the different children's institutions in India, children's gramophone records, books for parents and teachers as well as an apartment showing what a child can do and how he can be useful at home, at school and elsewhere.

The Fair started with the National Flag hoisting ceremony performed by Shri D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary, Government of Bombay. Children had different kinds of programmes of stories, songs, dances, magic shows, and other entertainment items. They had also a corner where they showed there handicrafts. The final function was presided over by Miss Indumati Chimanlal, Parliamentary Secretary, Government of Bombay, who in her speech drew the attention of the parents and teachers to love and honour the children. She also related in very beautiful language a story to children depicting the Ahimsa of Gautam Buddha and explaining the purpose of Ashoka's Wheel.

Children of all the Balkan-Ji-Bari Units in Bombay and Suburbs as well as of the Bal Mandirs of Nutan Bal Shikshan Sangh and parents and teachers had collected in great numbers on the occasion, and the atmosphere was very congenial and exactly like the Children's Fair. It is proposed to arrange a Children's Garden Exhibition on a larger scale in Bombay within a few months.

The New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari staged a Variety Show in aid of the "Sita Memorial Fund" on Sunday, November 30, at the Y.M.C.A. Hall. Shri K. M. Munshi presided. The programme included various classical dances, a Hindi play and an English farce. Shri Munshi complimented the organisers and the actors for the performance. Towards the conclusion the President of the New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari made a speech, referring to the work done by Miss Sita in whose memory the Fund has been collected. She also made it clear to the people that the Fund will be utilised in giving a scholarship to a poor boy or girl in some recognised institution. The total collection was Rs. 1,800 which includes a donation from Mr. A. S Iyengar of Rs. 1,000.

* * *

Boys and girls in any part of the country can join the Balkan-ji-Bari —Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada — "Gullistan," Khar—Bombay 21. You will feel proud to have joined this Great Brotherhood!

You are also welcome to contribute stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., for publication in this "Corner" Send these to Dada at your convenience. He will be glad to hear from you at my time!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Two Active Workers of the Matunga Balkanje-Bari: Rao Saheb N. N. Iyer (left) and Shri O. P. Goel (right) —children bless them!

Balkan-ji-Bari Activities at the Chamber Refugees' Camp.

Let us talk it over —

It is queer now even an exploded myth has a sway over the human mind. Take for instance, the myth about the Nehru family's laundry.

The late Motilal's aristocratic living, sophisticated taste and opulence were so wellknown that one readily took in the myth about his clothes being sent to Paris for laundering every week! Though the aeroplane had not come of age then, you never doubted the veracity of the myth, which was not necessary for adding to the glory of the Nehru family. It glorified the Parisian laundry. On the other hand, when one sees Jawaharlal mercilessly exploding this myth in his "Autobiography" one almost cries out "But it ought to have been so!"

Be that as it may, there can be no denying, however, the magical qualities which Bombay's washing and laundering had some ten years ago. It almost sounds like "Once upon a time, long, long ago."!

I still remember a rich aunt sending a box-full of her Benares brocades silks and georgettes to distant Bombay once in two months or so. There were the others, of course, who declared with an unmistakable finality "If you must have white clothes, you must stay in Bambai only." Even the dark oily-haired, pan-chewing Baloos and Ramas were famed for their "crystal-clear" washing. "A little of soap, a couple of rinsings, sunning in the balcony and the afternoon gale from the sea"; that appeared to be their patent formula for snow-white and crispy clothes. The "patent" has been abandoned and so with that have disappeared those magical qualities too!

* * *

Each time my Dhobi brings in the clothes, I shudder as I count and unfold the londered lot. For he has either exchanged your blouse or petticoat for somebody else's or at least stained (and some times even burnt) a shirt or coat right on the sleeve or the lapels. There is hardly any chance of catching him unaware because he has a set of ready excuses "no starch for lack of chaval (rice), no blue and not even plenty of washing soda and soap whose prices have shot up sky-high!"

With all that he keeps on tapping you for an increase in his rates which may be of two types; one for a household with kids and another for one without kids. A sort of a tax on the spinster and bachelor! And if you ever think of giving him a bit of your mind (on the services supplied to you) he is quick to exchange his with yours by even serving you with his "quit" notice.

There's no "pav pado" or "mafi karo" of old times. Moreover, services of another washerman are not to be easily had as the chap refuses to have "the bread" of his brother-in-profession." "If this is'not class-consciousness and spirit of unity what else is it? Aren't we living in a new, democratic free India of post August 15th?"—Thus you console yourself on the one hand and arrive at some understanding with the new Dhobi on the other

However, when one fine morning you stroll along the Park or Maidan, you come upon huge bundles of wet clothes piled up on the foot-path. And there a few yards away, you espy your new Dhobi pulling at his 'cheelum' before he puts your precious clothes to dry, in the germ-killing sun. But it is this very ground trampled upon by cattle and dogs and defiled by humans.

As you go nome with your clear laundry myth exploded, you wonder why the City Fathers don't care two hoots about these matters concerning the people's health and hygiene. What if we had more City Mothers to look after these things?

—*Leela.*

The Arrogant Art Of Cooking

By I. Rangunasu.

The art of cooking originated in China and but for Marco Polo it would have stayed there. There is no European tradition in culinary art.

Classical Greek cooking was oily, tasteless and monotonous. Roman cooking was no better, and stories of Emperors gorging on peacock tongue pies and mackerels fed on human flesh are eloquent proofs of its vulgar and parvenu character. A sad experience of Anatole France proves just how bad Roman cooking was. He was staying with an Italian archaeologist, who served his guests genuine Roman meals in genuine Roman pottery which he dug up from the Roman forum. After struggling with a mess of pulmentum—something like a barley porridge—washed down with mulsum—a lukewarm beer tasting of lemonade—he shook his head sadly and murmured: "Alas. if I have the heart of Cats I have not his stomach!"

Fortunately for the art of cooking in Europe Marco Polo was a gourmet. Samuel Goldwyn's film epic of his journey shows him bringing spaghetti from China to Europe in one of the few scenes where the film agrees with history. But he did much more than that. He introduced forks—originated from chop sticks—brought with him some 300 Chinese recipes and the idea that cooking is an art. He founded the Venetian School of Cooking which later on moved to Florence. from where that much maligned lady, Catherine de Medici, brought it to France.

Glory Of France

In France the art of cooking reached new heights. Its canons were compiled by the great Brillat-Savarin who started his "physiology of Taste" by roundly asserting that "animals feed, men eat, but only the wise men know how to eat." French cooks continued the tradition of independence bequeathed by their Chinese masters, whom, if anything, they surpassed in arrogance. Antoine Careme, the cook of Napoleon later served the Duke of Wellington, but he was undaunted by the victor of Waterloo. He left the Duke after a year because, as he put it, he would not serve a barbarian who came late to dinner. He then went to St. Petersburg to cook for Alexander I, but after seven years in Russia did not learn a single word of Russian, for "what is the use of learning the language of a nation which does not know how to cook?" Vatel, the cook of the Duc de Conde, did not hesitate to lay down his life for his art. His master was giving a dinner to Louis XIV and when the fish, which was to be the piece de resistance of the dinner, did not arrive in time, Vatel committed suicide in despair.

French cooks resented any attempt of their noble patrons to treat them as menials. Louis Euctache Ude, who described himself as "Ci-devant cook to Louis XVI and the Earl of Sefton and late Steward to the United Service Club" wrote in the introduction of his "French Cook" published in 1822: "There are cooks and cooks as there are painters and painters, the difficulty lies in finding the perfect one; and I dare assert that the nobleman who has in his service a thorough good one ought to be as proud of the acquisition as of possessing in his gallery a genuine production of the pencil of Rubens, Raphael or Titian.'

Cook's Decameron

There will be good cooking as long as there are husbands like Mr. W. G. Waters to whom his wife thus dedicated her "Cook's Decameron": "the author wishes to tender her acknowledgements to her husband for certain suggestions and emendations and for his courage in dining 'greatly daring' off many of the dishes. He still lives and thrives," Vatel and Careme can lie lightly in their graves as long as there will be wives like that of Confucius whom the master is said to have divorced because she could not cook. That was his story, but the wife told a very different one. "He always grumbled about his food. The rice was always too hard or too soft and the meat squares were never square enough for him. So I left him."

No—the lovers of cooking can confidently assert with the Chinese proverb:

"Men die, but good cooking lives for ever."

WOMEN'S PAGE

British Women's Export Drive

By G. V. T. Church

In their spare time and in their own homes, the women of Britain are taking part in a nationwide scheme to help the export drive and earn dollars.

It is a scheme sponsored by the Women's Voluntary Service (who did such excellent work during the war) and consists of producing home-made articles for export; chiefly to the United States and Canada. With this object, a non-profitmaking company—Women's Home Industries Limited—has been formed to bring into the export drive article made in the home.

Tremendous Response

Barely a month old, the scheme has met with tremendous response and home-made articles have been pouring in from all over the country. The first consignment has already been despatched to America and paid for. Home-workers, who wish to take part send a sample of their work to the W.H.I. headquarters in London, and if it is judged to be of a sufficiently high standard, materials are supplied and payment made for finished articles. Britain has a long tradition for quality craftsmanship and that is why a high standard of work is rigidly insisted upon by the W.H.I.

Samples of work were on view at the W.H.I. Exhibition in London, opened by Sir Stafford Cripps early this month. Knitted garments, children's wear, needle-work, chair seats, quilts and fine embroideries—all were there, a splendid tribute to British craftsmanship. Such work is in great demand abroad. Among the exhibits were six delightful tapestry chair covers, embroidered by Queen Mary, which are to be sold abroad for the benefit of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing; beautiful examples of quilting, executed by wives of Welsh miners; and a coffee-coloured hand-made, lace frock, which was a copy of one designed for Princess Alexandra of Kent.

Valuable Channel

Such work, as Sir Stafford Cripps remarked, was evidence of how rich Britain is in that type of skill in handwork and design. Warmly commending the scheme, he said that it not only helped the export drive, but "encouraged hand craftsmanship and skill in design when we are, through mass production and machine production, liable to lose sight of its value."

Summing up its advantages, Sir Stafford said: "It will help us with our dollar balances; it will provide a channel by which many men and women will be able to have the sense of real contribution to the solving of our present difficulties, men and women who would otherwise, perhaps find it almost impossible to help as they would like to. Finally, it will encourage our handicrafts."

Despite its name, the W.H.I. is not a purely women's concern. Men are also listed among its "accredited workers", such as a 64-year-old retired Army Major, who, at his Surrey home produces needle-work and embroidery described by a W.V.S. official as "simply lovely."

Rally Of "White Collar" Girls

A view of the Bombay Employed Women's Conference, held recently under the presidentship of Shri Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya.

Hope For Indian Cinema

A Critical Review Of "Meera"

By G. N. Acharya

I am not a cine-fan; much less a film critic. I have never so far liked or commended an Indian picture because I found little in any of them to like or commend. But having, more by accident than by design visited "Meera", I have come away with a feeling of hope. If this picture represents anything like a trend among film producers in India, we need not despair of Indian films. The Cinema in India has so far been just a money-making industry. There now seems to be every hope that in due course, it will become a vehicle for the expression of the finest artistic impulses of the Indian people.

I know that superlatives are the order of the day in writing about films. The usual practice is to pile adjective on adjective. I do not wish to follow that practice. Having seen something, which I feel should be told to the public, I want to go about it in as sober a manner as possible

NOT A "GREAT PICTURE

I do not hail "Meera" as a super-super something. I do not want to describe it as "the best picture ever". I do not even call it a great film. Thematic limitations precluded its ever becoming a dramatic masterpiece. But here, I feel, is a sensible picture—a picture without those vile, gross, exaggerated features which mar practically every Indian picture (those I have seen, at any rate). That is the only reason why I have sought to make a critical examination of this picture

Let me begin then, by dealing with, what, in my judgment, are the shortcomings of the picture.

"Meera" was undoubtedly a great mystic and devotee. But she was also a considerable personality who left the impress of that personality on the pages of Indian history. It was no mean personality who, being a princess of one of the most important ruling houses of the day, could cast away the pleasures and prestige attached to her position and tread the arduous path of a devotee. It was no small personality who could face the rigours of a journey from Chittor to Brindavan and then to Dwarka in her spiritual quest. It was no inconsiderable personality that could guide and inspire vast masses of men not only to follow her but to be ready to face persecution, the anger of the King and even a threat of death in pursuit of what they thought was right

This aspect is implicit in the film, but is not adequately stressed. It is Meera the devotee and mystic that is depicted in detail. The greatness of her personality deserved equal if not greater emphasis.

Secondly, it is true that the movement that Meera led was not modern in conception. The content of that movement was not economic or political. All the same it was a mass movement; and it was a revolutionary movement. Meera was able to inspire vast masses of men to rebel against their tradition and environment; and to strive and suffer for their new faith. One does not have to accept the validity of the Bhakti cult to realise that it was and could be a great and moving force. This aspect of Meera's life as a historical figure is also not adequately stressed in the picture although some hints of it are contained in it.

INADEQUATE CHARACTERISATION

A third shortcoming from the literary and dramatic point of view is the conception of the character of the King in the film. On a proper reading of his character, he would have been a truly tragic figure torn between two equally compelling duties. By all the traditions and the principles which he as an Indian prince inherited, he could not but frown on the activities of the strange woman who was his queen. At the same time he had a perception of her true greatness and wanted to help and encourage her on her path.

This role could have been built into a truly tragic figure—a character that would also be aesthetically satisfying. But in the picture he cuts a needlessly ridiculous and even stupid figure, except towards the end. This belated effort, however, does not strike a convincing note.

There are also other shortcomings—unnecessary attempts to play to the gallery, comic relief, miracle mongering and so on. A little careful pruning and shortening of the picture would in my view, have added to its artistic value.

And in spite of all these shortcomings, I venture to call this the first sensible Indian picture I have seen—a picture which implies a clear hope for the future of Indian films.

Why?

I believe this picture represents an earnest attempt at a sincere presentation of an aspect of Hindu culture, a facet of Indian history, without the usual, hopeless mix-up of modernistic Hollywood ideas calling themselves 'progressive' or some other contemporary fad. Here is a painstaking attempt to be faithful to the spirit of history rather than import exotic and alien notions into its interpretation.

BRAVE DEPARTURES

The second feature which struck me is the extraordinary restraint of the picture. Exaggeration and over-acting is the bane of Indian films. But Subbulakshmi's portrayal of Meera is at once informed with dignity and restraint. The curb of the director is in evidence in the rest of the picture also. The picture does start off in a somewhat wobbly fashion and the direction seems uncertain in dealing with Meera as a child. Into her inspired precocity comes a note of petulant naivete, as when she threatens to cry if she is not allowed to stay with the Lord. But as soon as Subbulakshmi comes on the scene the picture assumes a new poise from which it rarely departs.

The third feature for which I welcome this picture is the courageous departure the producers have made in the matter of music. Boldly discarding the meaningless, patternised lilt that is vaguely indicated under the title 'film-music' they have decided to handle profound, original Hindustani compositions; and even more, Sanskrit verses. Inheriting the rich symphony, the full melodic rhapsody of Sanskrit, it was tragic to see film makers of this land resort to a hybrid lingo as the medium of their productions. This picture proves, if proof were needed, that our rich Sanskrit heritage waits to be exploited and harvested.

Of course, this was obviously possible because the role of Meera was suited to the purpose and also because the music was being handled by a singer of acknowledged ability. Subbulakshmi's articulation of Hindustani and even more of Sanskrit is near-perfect. And this is all the more to be marvelled because the artiste's mother tongue at Tamil, is so different in its phonetic values and so inadequate for purpose of Sanskrit pronunciation.

SANE AND SENSIBLE

I am not in any way prophesying that this picture will be popular or that it will be a box office hit. And even if it does become popular, it may be because of attractions quite different from those I have presented. I have only tried to look at it as a piece of craftsmanship, an expression of the dramatic art; and from this angle I find it sane and sensible, free from all the crudities and vulgarities—and the inevitable appeal to the libido—which afflict the Indian screen. That is why I have ventured to suggest that if this picture represents a new tendency in filmdom, then there is some hope for the future of the Indian cinema not only as an industry but as an art.

Meera And Fan

Subbulakshmi snapped with Lady Mountbatten at the premiere of 'Meera' in Delhii

THE CASE OF THE MISSING GIRL

(Continued From Page 2)

and collected some of Mary's things, and left instructions to have the remainder packed and sent on to Hendon.

Before leaving for London and while Mary was changing into something suitable for the trip, I rang up McBain to find out if there was any news of the Rolls-Royce and its occupants. McBain informed me that the Rolls had been found abandoned early that morning, as the two evidently thought it too risky to continue their journey in it.

Just then Mary appeared in a neat dark skirt and coat and we then drove on to London. I left Mary at her aunt's place in Henden before reporting at Headquarters.

I had left the searching of the Castle in the hands of the Scotland Yard men and was informed later that no papers or documents were found in the place except a secret transmitting set which they had taken charge of.

Kurt and Brown, it appeared, had completely vanished for the time being at any rate.

Needless to say I had a dinner date with Mary for that very night at her aunt's place and I am sure we are going to see a lot of each other in the near future.

So although the most important thing in this case was the recovery of the Professor's papers, to me it will always be "The Case of the Missing Girl" as SHE is now the most important thing in the world to me.

An official conducting a Government quiz called on Mrs. Jones and asked her what she did with herself all day.

"I keep the house clean, cook all the meals, wash the dishes, do all the laundry, mend the clothes and queue for food," she replied.

The official thanked her and made an entry in his notebook. It read:

"Mrs. Jones—Housewife—no occupation."

There was a beautiful young typist who rouged her lips, pencilled her eyebrows, and powdered her nose—then got into a railway compartment labelled "Ladies only!"

WHERE HUSBANDS AND WIVES ARE SHARED

(Continued From Page 23)

eating with Peter the Great. Imagine a darkened room with a round table, at the head of which sits Michael. Others are silent, bearded Russians who never utter a word. Kerchiefed, Russian women wait on us with sour pastry, sour cream, sour soup. All their food consists of sour milk or its derivatives, with bread. They are vegetarians, do not take alcoholic liquor or smoke, and they say prayers before and after meals.

One of the objections entertained to them by machine-minded Canadians is their addiction to hand labour. Laboriously, they have hand-sifted acres of ground to clear it of pebbles and flints. They irrigate their fields by hand-pump, as they say they cannot afford power plants. They build and make everything themselves—stools, tables, houses, ploughs. They are expert craftsmen but a dead loss to the hardware and other merchants who rely on settlers for their trade.

ANYONE CAN JOIN

Speaking Russian, they do not associate with other settlers, but maintain that it is other settlers who do not associate with them. "We are not stand-offish", said Michael Verigin. "we are willing to talk with anyone who wishes".

Anglo-Saxon settlers maintain that the Doukhobors build their houses on "skids", so that being portable, they pay no taxes. Taxes are paid only on permanent houses in Canada. The houses are certainly on skids but, Michael told me, this is because the community is in the process of building up and they have not yet decided final locations.

The Doukhobors are an interesting if peculiar people, and anyone willing to take part in their husband and wife sharing experiments and subscribe to their religious beliefs can join them.

Whatever opinions you may entertain about them, their experiment will be watched with interest not only in North America but throughout the world. ("TITS-BITS".)

A small boy was taken out to tea with neighbours. In the middle of the meal he turned to his hostess and asked her in his best conversational manner: "Did you enjoy your holiday, Mrs. Brown?"

"My holiday?" said Mrs. Brown. "I'm afraid I don't understand. I haven't been away."

"Oh," said the boy, "I thought you had. I heard Mummy say that you and Mr. Brown had been at Loggerheads for the past fortnight."

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

SRINAGAR.

I have been interviewing Common Man—and the Common Woman—of Kashmir, 'both' of whom are to be found drilling with rifles in the National Militia.

To a cross-section representing all classes I put the same questions: Why did you volunteer for military service? Are you afraid of the tribal raiders? Why should you fight the raiders who are your brother Muslims and who say they are coming to free you?

Here are some of the replies I got—

*

Voice Of New Kashmir

MOHAMED SAEED, age 20, Matric student, comes from lower middle class family: "I joined up because I want to serve my country. I am not afraid of the tribals. I don't believe they are coming here to help us."

GHULAM HUSAIN SHAH, age 19, sa*w*-man illiterate but would like to learn: "I joined because I wanted to be military man. In old days we Kashmiris were not allowed to join the army or keep arms. I will fight the tribals even if they are giants."

GHULAM MOHAMED, age 22, boatman, son of a boatman: "I joined for the sake of my nation ("qaum ki khatir"). I am not afraid of the tribals or any one else."

BASHIR AHMED, age 19, bearer: "I have joined to fight the enemies who are invading Kashmir. Let them be Muslims or anyone else. I will fight them all."

ABDUL RAZZAQ, young man but doesn't know his age, used to ply a taxi 'shikara' (boat) for sahibs and memsahibs. illiterate but very eager to learn to read and write: "I was always with Shaikh Sahib and National Conference. First boatman to join the strike when Shaikh Sahib was arrested. The tribal raiders may be Muslims but they are our enemies. They are very cruel men. We must fight them."

KASHINATH, age 18, son of a Government official, B.Sc student; "I have joined to serve my country. It is the duty of every student. Studies can wait till after the enemy is driven out."

BRIJLAL KAUL age 24, National Conference worker and short-story writer in Urdu, now one of the 47 political commanders in the National Militia who are in charge of political education of volunteers: "Writing can wait till the enemy is pushed out of Kashmir. We are building a people's army that will fight all enemies of our freedom including tribals.

ZONI, age about 35, milkmaid belonging to 'gujar' community, five times arrested in connection with national movements, illiterate, but Vice-President of Women's Self-Defence League, now learning to fire a rifle: "Why did I join? Why everyone must join. Can we allow the enemy to come here and do what he did at Baramula? No, no. I am not afraid of the tribals. Why should I be? I was not afraid of the Dogra army. They killed my child, and beat me with rifle butts. But they couldn't frighten Zoni. Oh, no."

ABBAS KHAN, doesn't remember his age but must be above fifty, ex-army man, walked fifty miles to join up, let loose a stream of abuses as soon as I mentioned the tribal raiders. "Those so-and-sos and sons of shaitan. I would tear them to bits if I just lay my hands on them."

KHIZR MOHAMED, age 30, was a peon in an office, illiterate: "We must all join to defend our country."

MAQBOOL KHAN, doesn't remember his age but must be less than twenty, was a domestic servant: "We will fight anyone who comes to attack us. We will fight even the 'angrez' if they want to make us slaves. I am not afraid now even of the Englishman. How can I be afraid of the tribals."

Except one or two who said they would vote as their organisation, the National Conference says, all of them expressed themselves in favour of Kashmir joining the Indian Union. "After all," one of them put it, "they came to our rescue, while Pakistan only sent us the raiders to murder and loot us."

PAKISTAN PAPERS, PLEASE COPY!

*

Horrible Nightmare

Pakistan papers might also like to publish the fact that a doctor, a Muslim, non-political, neither a member nor sympathiser of the National Conference, is lying ill here (I saw him yesterday) with high fever and delirium, getting horrible nightmares, because of what he saw with his own eyes in Baramula during the days of its occupation by the tribal raiders—the "patriot Army", as Pakistan Radio likes to describe it. He was himself robbed of every possession he had, threatened with murder and spared only because the raiders wanted a doctor to dress their wounds. And he saw men killed, women dishonoured, homes looted and burnt. He watched it all helplessly but he did save a number of Hindus and Sikhs. How he managed to do that I shall not reveal because others are being saved likewise in the areas now occupied by the raiders.

Or would the Pakistan press prefer to publish the story of how the raiders kidnapped Muslim girls from their occupied areas? I can supply plenty of material that would keep their frontpages simply sizzling.

*

Martyr On The Cross

There is the story of Mir Maqbool Sherwani, for instance, that the Pakistan press and radio have somehow missed altogether—how this brave young worker of the National Conference was nailed to a cross at Baramula, his nose and tongue were cut out by the so-called liberators of Kashmir, how it required no less than fourteen bullets to extinguish the flame of his life, how up to his last breath he defied his torturers and murderers, and kept on shouting slogans like "Sher-i-Kashmir Zindabad", "Hamla awar murdabad."

The legend of Sherwani's martyrdom has become a precious national legacy of the Kashmiri people. Poets are writing poems about him, writers are compiling his biography, and the leading short stroy writer of Kashmir Prem Nath PARDESHI, has just completed a long play in Kashmiri dramatising Sherwani's martyrdom.

*

All That Glitters...

From the grimly tragic to the grimly ridiculous....

I have just been hearing from eye witnesses the stories of how the tribal raiders (those liberators!) behaved in Baramula and some other towns of Kashmir which they had occupied.

Their hunger for gold was so intense that anything that even remotely looked golden they carried away—brass samowar handles, the shining caps of electric switches, anything indeed that glittered.. They disemboweled radio sets and carried away the empty boxes to keep their loot in; they used chamber pots for making tea; and tore teakwood table tops to make chapatis.

And when they were attacked by the Indian Air Force fighters they ran for their lives, complaining that they had been assured by their leaders that they would not be attacked by these *"hawai kafirs"* (Flying Infidels).

*

Spirit Of Srinagar

Nearly fifteen hundred young men—boatmen, peasants, tailors writers, poets, students, shopkeepers, craftsmen—are receiving training in the National Militia.

Over two hundred young women now enrolled by the Women's Self-Defence League, all receiving training with rifles. These include illiterate peasant women, wives of boatmen, as well as students, teachers and wives and sisters and daughters of national leaders of Kashmir.

There is a great cultural upsurge. Writers are busy propagating the national cause and keeping up people's morale through their pens; more poems, stories, plays and works of reportage are being written than ever before; artists are making patriotic posters, cartoons, etc.

Sher-i-Kashmir Shaikh Abdullah's birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm; the whole town was illuminated; there were fireworks and the National Militia had a route march through the streets with banners and flags, raising national slogans. When pressmen telephone Shaikh Sahib (who was in Jammu) to give him birthday greetings, he was surprised, asked "Is it really my birthday?"

It has been snowing here. But neither snow nor rain dampened the spirit of the young men and women receiving military training. Parades were held just as usual, even while snow was falling.

A working class Muslim woman worker of the National Conference has left her husband because he is a supporter of the Muslim Conference.

More and more middleclass women are giving up the veil to receive military training.

I DO NOT EXAGGERATE

"My dear friend, you have been suffering from the same liver trouble as I had. I tried many remedies and I do not exaggerate. Livergen gave me a perfect cure" — once a sufferer.

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Patter

Do"s And "Dont"s

By Asude

"What should a refugee do on arrival in Delhi?....was the question one refugee put to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation recently. The question opened up new channels of thought and the Ministry is now engaged in preparing a list of 'Do's and 'Don't's for the refugees in Delhi.....Evening News, Delhi, December 5, 1947.

A corking idea.....but not for everybody. I suppose, the proletariat amongst the multitudes pouring into the capital do need a catalogue like that. But only the proletariat. ....the "les Miserables. Not every refugee needs a guide what to do, what not. If you want the full dope on the theme, take a journey by train.

I did recently,....to a town in the U.P., and met the species. The species which do not need bother the Ministry about the things to do and not to do. For, he knew—this admirable specimen of the "cognoscenti" knew all his onions. (That's a bit of Americanism,.... signifying "subjanta").

I must hand it to him that he was a fine specimen of Punjabi manhood, too,....just touching middle-age. And he had a swagger to his walk, a swing and gesture which fitted in with his six feet of sinewy muscle and bone. And he had one of those voices which fill halls, restaurants, and railway compartments.

I got into the train somewhere about 5 in the morning. This gentleman was already in,....proclaiming to the world that he was a refugee. I don't think there was a baby sleeping in the whole train who failed to wake up to the proclamation. We assured him on our part that we were not going to forget the fact that he was a refugee.

Then he started blowing up the news papers of India. All newspapers in this country were abominable, bar none. Why? He explained.

It appeared that he had just made an attempt to get into another compartment occupied by the Editor of a Lahore newspaper, ... also a refugee.... and his family, but that he had been refused entry on the threat of a revolver. The Editor in question had not actually taken out a revolver but threatened to do so.

Naturally, all newspaper editors were despicable. The young gentleman told us that he had retorted to the Editor that he came from a place where they played with rifles and sten guns. That is, he and his friends did, So, it was silly to frighten him with a revolver. It was so silly that he refused to discuss the matter with the Editor and came to our compartment. And discussed it with us.

We agreed that the idea of frightening him was laughable, and that editors were undoubtedly impossible. By and bye, other passengrs came into the compartment. Naturally enough, they had to listen to the saga of the Editor, the revolver, and the refugee. And they hastened to give their assurance that the refugee was a brave man.

A boy at a wayside station brought tea. My friend from Lahore gave one sip and then threw it out. He said that where he came from, they gave tea like that to the dogs. The boy asked for the price of the cup. The young gentleman said that if a fellow asked him for the price of a cup of tea like that in Lahore, he would get something instead which he would never forget.

And then he started on the United Provinces. I wonder how he got a cue for that topic,....probably he didn't. But he expanded on it. The people of the U.P. were the most callous, heartless, selfish in all India. How? Look at the way they have been treating refugees. Do they make the slightest concession for the fact that the refugees had lost their all? Did they?

He was perfervid in his impeachment of the U.P. when we reached one of the big junction stations Trays of breakfast were brought in by the refreshment room waitors We had ours. But not the gentleman from Lahore. He had the Manager brought into the compartment over the question of the charge of chips with the eggs.

The Manager pleaded hard times and added that everybody was paying the price charged which was according to schedule. He was only obeying rules. "But you must not have rules like these .... If any hotel tried to make rules like that at the place where I come from, that hotel would never cease to pay for it throughout its career ...." He got a whole eight-annas off the bill.

Talking of food, he deplored the "abominable" absence of such essential amenities as "scotch" and "Gordon" from U.P. and New Delhi bars. We listened in speechless wonder at the high time which the gentleman used to have at the place where he came from before he was hustled out. His case was that New Delhi and U.P. did not make any special provision in matters like this for people who had lost their all.

I know, you are finding it hard to take all this in. But it is a true record. My days of pulling fast ones are ever.

And then, somewhere about noon, this "refugee" went into the bathroom. There were twenty-one passengers in that compartment, ... believe it or not. Presently, a queue formed at the door of the bathroom. Ten, twenty, thirty minutes passed. Then one man had the temperity to knock at the door.

Out came the head of the occupant "What do you want?" It was explained that there were others who needed accommodation too. "I can't help that! I must have my time". And then the door banged to.... After forty-five minutes the gentleman came out, shaved, powdered, and pomaded and perfumed,....a perfect Adonis of a man. And then he held forth on the Divine Right of Refugees to Bath-room Tenure.

Someone put up a mild objection "But after all, you have to think of others!"...."Others! Others! Don't talk to me of others. Have the others thought of us.... refugees? I shall stay in the Bath-room just as long as I please, and you can do what you jolly well like!!!"

Arrived at New Delhi,....All the porters came to realize the advent of a REFUGEE. I don't think they had noted the fact till this REFUGEE of Refugees alighted on the platform. He told the porters that if any porter tried to charge as they did at the place he came from.... ..!!!.."

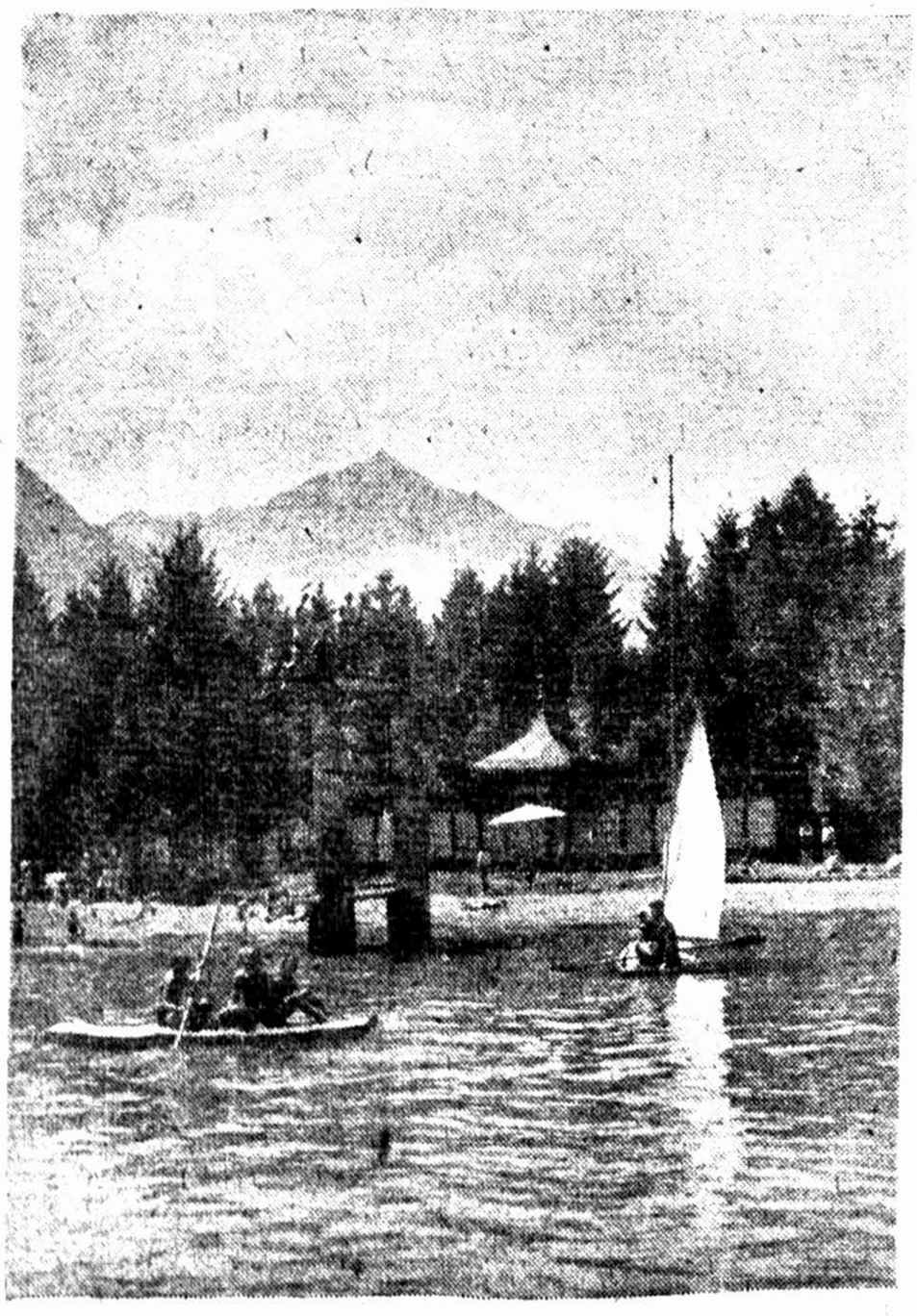
No, no, I have no tar and no brush. But if you go round the Voluntary Rehabilitation Centres in the pureus of New Delhi, you would hear some funny stories from the ladies and gentlemen who run them. Very funny, indeed.

Where Husbands And Wives Are Shared!

Communal Colony Gives Canada A Headache

By Harry Gregson

The Beauty Of Switzerland



On the lake of Interlaken, a glimpse of Paradise—See story on back page

To most Europeans , and indeed to most people throughout the world, it will seem almost incredible that a community could be found where husbands and wives are shared on a communal basis.

This, nevertheless, is the practice of a Doukhobor colony in British Columbia which I visited recently. The Doukhobors are a Russian religious sect numbering 18,000 who came to Canada with the help of Tolstoi several decades ago and settled in Saskatchewan before migrating to British Columbia.

The name means "Wrestlers with the spirit" from the two Russian words "Dook" (spirit) and "boorets" (wrestler).

I arrived at the wife-sharing Doukhobor community after a long journey through the bush. When a motor coach dumped me "a brisk walk" from the colony at midnight, I did not have the faintest idea where it was or where I should sleep if I could not find it. All around were puma-infested forests and there was not a house to be seen.

THEIR SPIRITUAL LEADERS

I could not find the colony, but stumbled on to a shack where I slept. Next morning I began the "brisk walk"—seven miles—to the colony. The settlement is at Hilliers thirty-seven miles south of Nanaimo on Vancouver Island.

When I saw the wooden houses and wooden gates there was no mistaking "Russia in Canada." I opened the gates, knocked at one house and to the old woman, whose head was enveloped in a shawl, I said "Bog svami" (God be with you.)

She replied to my greeting and led me to Michael Verigin, leader of the colony

The Verigins have caused a considerable amount of trouble in Canada, as they are the spiritual leaders of the Doukhobors and, under a charter granted them by Queen Victoria claim immunity from inconscription registering for citizenship, and sometimes from taxes.

Michael Verigin is the fourth of the Verigin line. Under the Doukhobor creed, the second coming of the Messiah took place when Peter Verigin, "the Lordly", assumed command of the Doukhobors about fifty years ago. Peter was killed in a mining explosion in 1924, but not before he had led his Doukhobors to strip naked, men and women, in public as a protest against taxation and other measures. He was succeeded by "Petrovich"—the Purger, who purged untruths from the belief

NO MARRIAGE TANGLES

The present leader, Michael, is known as "The Judge", and he will be succeeded by "the Destroyer" of all untruth.

Michael Verigin explained to me why he had founded the settlement in Vancouver Island. "We believe," he said, "that all jealousy, adultery, deceit and friction in married life today is due to man-made restrictions and temptation

"In our colony we have removed all restrictions and all temptation. We are here seventy people. If any husband wishes to associate with a woman other than his wife, and the woman agrees, the wife will not object. Similarly, if a wife wishes to associate with a man other than her husband, he will not object.

NEIGHBOURS NOT PLEASED

"We have abolished private ownership of property. Husbands and wives come under the same category and there is no private ownership of pensons."

Some of the men and women taking part in in this arrangement are Sam Markin, Doukhobor truck driver for the community and his wife Nadeshda tall, broad-hipped Slav type, Joseph Prodvinmikov, who does the secretarial work of the community; and his wife, Vera Maxim, community schoolteacher. They all live in one house with numerous children. The men do not even own their own pocket wallets. Everything belongs to the community, including the children. Under this arrangement the children do not acknowledge parents. They are the children of the community.

Not all Doukhobors subscribe to this wife-sharing creed, and because some would not those in Vancouver Island decided to part from the groups on the mainland and found their own settlements.

Naturally, settlement of the Doukhobors in what had hitherto been an Anglo-Saxon preserve aroused bitter antagonism, Vancouver Island is the home of retired colonels, rich timber magnates and British pensioners, and the last people they desire as neighburs are unruly, community-minded Doukhobors. whose record is not calculated to inspire confidence.

TROUBLE BREAKS OUT

Wherever they have lived there has been friction. Michael Verigin has made four fortunes and lost them. He has owned grain elevators. which were seized by mortgage companies, jam factories which were burned down by no one knows whom, and farms. No sooner do the Doukhobors settle and and begin to make money than trouble breaks out either between themselves or between them and other residents.

To eat with the Doukhobors is like

(Continued on Page 21)

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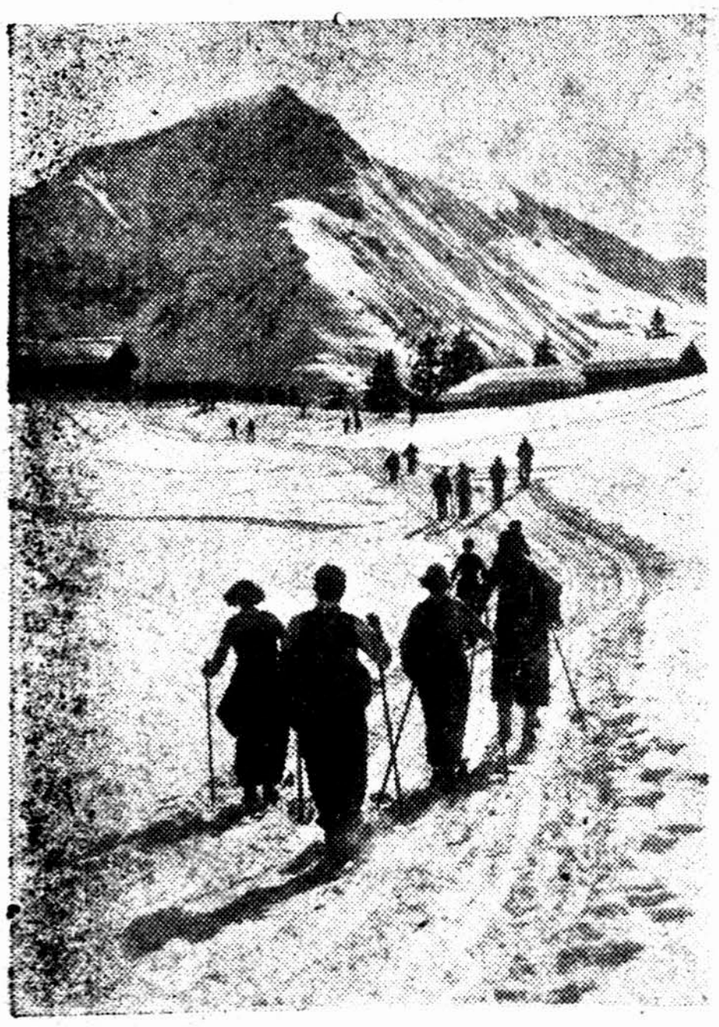
Switzerland : WORLD'S Playground

There is not a country to-day without its huge national stadiums, joyous temples to youth and prowess. In them and about them pulses the heart of the nation. And in the very heart of the Continent stands the largest and most beautiful playground of all—Switzerland, the Stadium of Europe.

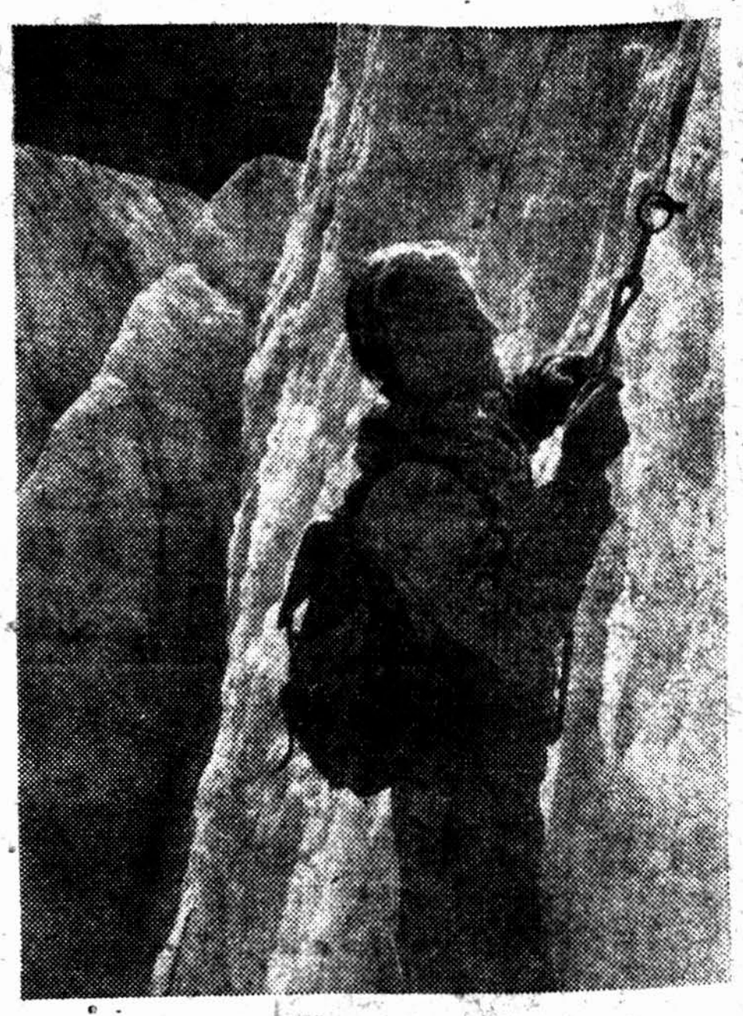
The plains and foothills merge into the jagged outlines of mighty peaks, into rounded snowy slopes, into rocky tore and glaciers. Here is the domain of the Alpinist, his world to conquer step by step, every wall of rock and glacier slope a challenge to his skill with rope and ice-axe. With the first fall of snow he dons his skis and speeds over the well-remembered mounds and hollows so recently radiant with flowers. One season is but a prelude to the next, and each of the four is his to enjoy.

At the feet of the giants lie smiling Alpine valleys and sunny terraces and slopes. Here are the fashionable summer and winter resorts. Tiny mountain lakes, ideal both for the tranquil fisherman and the joyous bather during summer, become mirror-like ice rinks after the first cold spell of winter. Steel shod feet glide swiftly across them, weaving figures and patterns and magic circles. Close by, the curlers swing their brooms to clear the way for their beloved "hot water bottles." There are many hundred such lakes in Switzerland-jewels adorning the huge "Stadium of Europe." Right to the foot of the Alps, and away to the downlands of the Jura they stretch, all thronged with bathers, oarsmen and yachtsmen. From here the paddle-boats set off on their voyages of exploration, follow the river courses, past dense woods, quaint villages and trim towns.

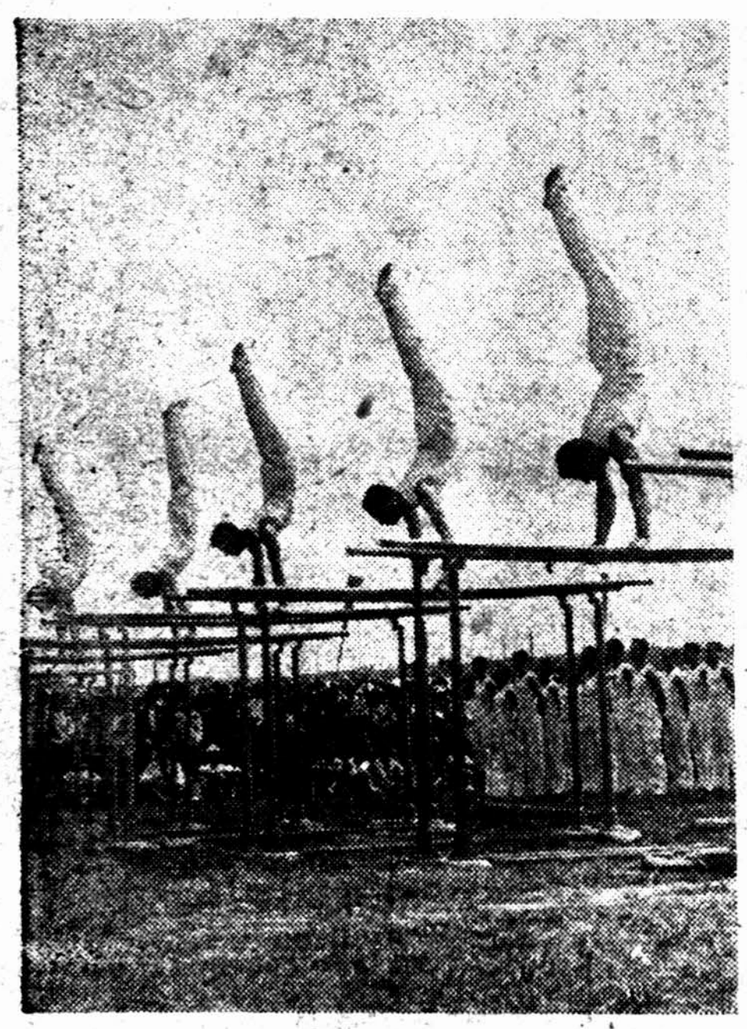
The towns of Switzerland are also a feature of the great Stadium: they have their race courses and their football grounds. Motor and bicycle racing, hockey and athletics, boxing and fencing all play their part in Swiss national life. Tennis and golf, ice-hockey and riding—all are practised in their season in ideal conditions and surroundings. For this is a natural stadium that no hand of man could improve.



Skiing on the Swiss Alps.

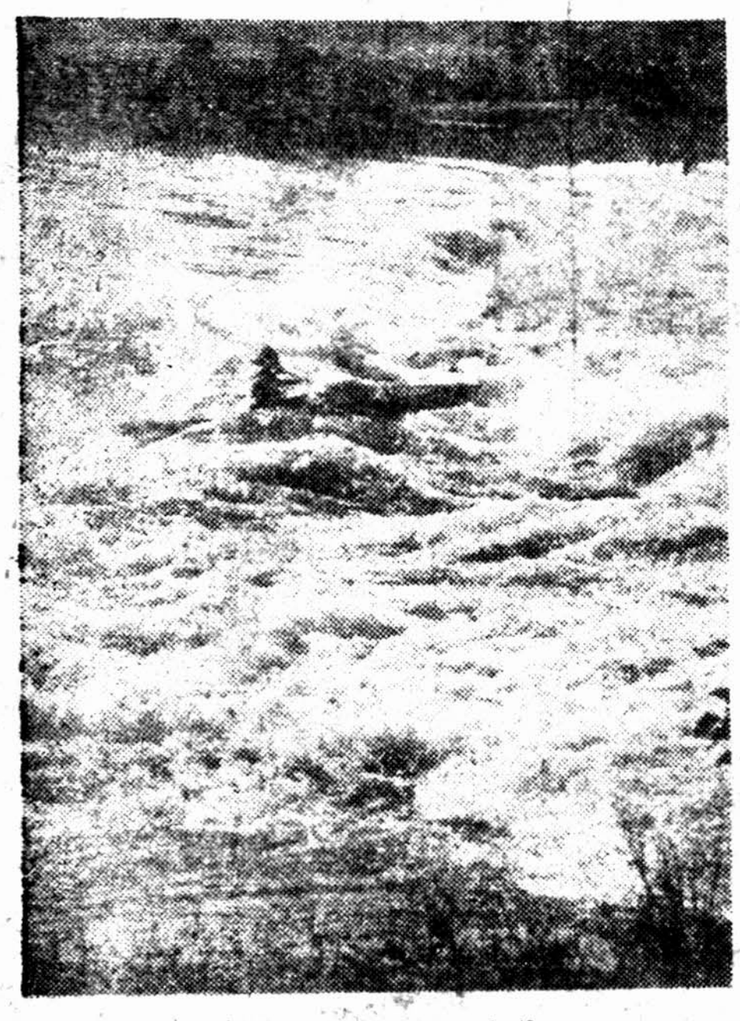


Enthusiastic mountaineer chins up the fall of a steep cliff.



Gymnastics: Mass display on parallel bars.

Ice Hockey is fast and thrilling to watch—most of the effects and accidents are faked by expert professionals.



Surfriding before sun bath.

Horse races on the lake at St. Moritz.

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